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T.W. Wood & Sons, 1910

AUGUST

DESCRIPTIVE

Fall Catalog

**FARM &
GARDEN SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
BULBS & PLANTS,
POULTRY SUPPLIES &
FERTILIZERS.**



DWARF ESSEX RAPE
MAKES SPLENDID PASTURAGE FOR SHEEP & HOGS.

T.W. WOOD & SONS
SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS, RICHMOND, VA. U.S.A.
STORE & OFFICE: 12 SOUTH 14th ST. NEAR MAIN ST.
WAREHOUSES: 14th ST. ADJOINING MAYO'S BRIDGE.
BRANCH STORES: 13 SOUTH 14th ST. NEAR MAIN ST.
1707 EAST FRANKLIN ST.
COR. 6th & MARSHALL STS.
SEED FARMS & TRIAL GROUNDS:
KENBROOK, HOLLYBROOK & WILLIAMSON'S.

ALSIKE CLOVER
RAPIDLY GROWING IN POPULARITY
EVERYWHERE. EXCELLENT FOR SOWING
WITH RED CLOVER OR BY ITSELF.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS
ONE OF THE QUICKEST GROWING
& MOST PRODUCTIVE HAY GRASSES
FOR FALL SOWING.

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HARDY ROSES, STRONG, VIGOROUS OUTDOOR GROWN PLANT

We can ship these Roses at any time during November or December, or in open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out, however, the better. When set out, they should be planted about an inch deeper than the roots show they were originally grown. A light protection of litter or coarse manure for the roots, after setting out, is advisable, not so much for protection as to encourage the best root-growth and development during the winter.

Prices of all varieties (customers selection), for shipment in November or December, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

These make a larger growth, larger flowers, and bloom more profusely than the Tea or Monthly Roses, but do not bloom so continuously throughout the year. While they are in bloom, however, they make a more showy and magnificent display, and the individual flowers are larger and handsomer.

Baron de Bonstettin.—Blackish crimson; large and full.
Gen. Jacqueminot.—Crimson; fine; very attractive.
Paul Neyron.—Large flowers; pink; one of the very best.
Magna Charta.—Dark pink; bushes literally covered with roses.
Caroline Testout.—An exquisite free-blooming pink rose.
Bessie Brown.—White, faintly flushed with pink.

Alf. Colomb.—Clear cherry red; extra large flowers.
Mrs. R. B. Cant.—Clear, bright, rosy pink; free bloomer.
Margaret Dickson.—White, with pale flesh center.
Coquette des Alpes.—Pure white; sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush.

Everblooming Tea Roses.

The Tea Roses bloom continuously throughout the year, and make beautiful buds and cut-flowers, but do not make so large a mass of blooms at one time as the Hybrid Perpetual.

Killarney.—Exquisite shade of deep shell-pink.
General MacArthur.—Brightest-colored of roses.
Giant of Battles.—One of the best hardy crimson roses.
Etoile de Lyon.—Rich golden yellow; very desirable.
Safrano.—Orange-yellow, tinted with rose.
Maman Cochet, Pink.—Finest outdoor Tea Roses.
Maman Cochet, White.—Beautiful buds and flowers.
Balduin (Helen Gould).—Continuous bloomer and a fine rose.
Marie Von Houtte.—Yellow, passing to rich creamy white.

Clothilde Soupert.—Color ivory-white, shaded with rose.
Monthly Cabbage.—Large flowers; pink. Well-known garden rose.
Madame Lambard.—Beautiful shade of rosy bronze, shaded with carmine.
Burbank.—Everblooming; color, cherry-crimson.
Marie Lambert, or Snowflake.—Color, creamy white; free bloomer.
Bon Silene.—Bright, rosy crimson, changing to light rose.
Malmaison.—Color, beautiful rich creamy flesh.
Duchess de Brabant.—A bright China Rose; color, rosy pink.

Climbing Roses.

Crimson Rambler.—Rapid grower, producing flowers in clusters.
Reine Marie Henriette.—Cherry-red; a beautiful rose.
Climbing Meteor.—Produces deep, rich, velvety red flowers.
Pillar of Gold.—Rosy pink, base of petals, yellow.
Dorothy Perkins.—A clear, shell-pink; flowers in clusters.

Philadelphia Crimson Rambler.—Profuse bloomer.
White Rambler.—A white climber, of free foliage.
Yellow Rambler.—Rich, golden yellow; very fragrant.
Pink Rambler.—Same as Crimson Rambler, differing in color.

Flower Pots and Saucers, Very Best Quality.

Made for us by the best pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered. Special prices to florists using large quantities.

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans and saucers at 25 cts. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. On large orders proportionate charges will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

Standard Pots - Inside Measurement

Diam.	Doz.	100	1000	Diam.	Each.	Doz.	100
2 inch	\$0 10	\$0 60	\$4 50	7 inch	\$0 08	\$0 85	\$5 75
2 1/4 "	12	65	5 00	8 "	12	1 25	9 00
2 1/2 "	15	75	5 50	9 "	16	1 75	12 50
3 "	18	1 00	8 00	10 "	25	2 50	18 00
4 "	25	1 40	12 50	11 "	30	3 00	22 50
5 "	40	2 50	22 50	12 "	40	3 75	30 00
6 "	60	3 50	33 00				

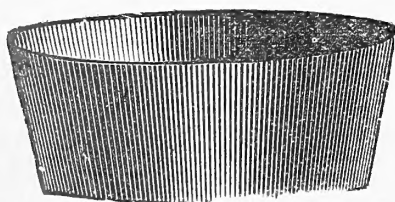
Saucers

Diam.	Doz.	100
4 inch	\$0 20	\$1 25
5 "	25	1 50
6 "	30	2 00
7 "	40	2 75
8 "	60	4 25
	Each.	Doz.
9 inch	\$0 08	\$0 75
10 "	09	80
11 "	10	1 00
12 "	12	1 20

Shallow Pots

Made similar to ordinary flower pots, but flat, being only 4 1/2 to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns and other plants.

Diam.	Each.	Doz.
6 inch	\$0 05	\$0 50
8 "	10	1 00
10 "	18	2 00
12 "	25	2 50



Earthenware Pots for Seeds

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS. Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hotbed—6 1/2-inch, each, 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; 8-inch, each, 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00; 10-inch, each, 12 cts.; doz. \$1.25.

SCOLLAY'S RUBBER-PLANT SPRINKLER. Can supply either straight or angle neck. \$1.00 each; by mail, \$1.10.

WHITTET & SHEPPERSON, PRINTERS, RICHMOND, VA.

T. W. WOOD & SONS

Seedsmen

Offices and Stores: 12 South 14th Street, RICHMOND, VA.

DON'T WRITE ABOVE

DON'T WRITE ABOVE

Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalogue to

Name _____

Post Office _____

Rural Route No. _____

Freight Depot _____

Express Depot _____

County _____ State _____

State whether to forward by Freight, Express or Mail _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Date _____

P. O. Order . . . _____

Express Order . _____

Check or Draft _____

Cash . . . _____

Stamps . . . _____

Total . . .

Filled by _____

Checked by _____

Shipped by _____

DON'T WRITE IN THIS SPACE

IMPORTANT. PLEASE WRITE YOUR ADDRESS PLAINLY and in full in the blanks above; also keep your order separate from other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to fill orders more rapidly and correctly and your inquiries will receive more prompt attention. Duplicate Order Sheet sent on request.

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CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

Catalog of WOOD'S SEEDS for Fall Planting.

PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED GRAIN and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this Catalog are those ruling at the time it is issued—the first of August. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request; or will always fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.—While we exercise great care, both for our own and our customers' interests, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds which have been generally adopted by the seed trade, and which are as follows:

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Soliciting your orders or inquiries, which shall always have our best and most careful attention, we remain,

Yours very truly,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

Richmond, Va., August 1, 1910.

Hairy, or Winter Vetch, (*Vicia villosa*)

WINTER VETCHES make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. Also make a most valuable soil-improving crop, rivalling cow peas in its nitrogen gathering properties.

Hairy or Winter Vetches are increasing in popularity wherever they are grown, and are proving to be one of the most valuable crops for fall planting. They not only make a large yield of the most nutritious forage—some of our customers reporting as high as three tons per acre of dry forage—but they improve the condition and productiveness of land for crops to follow, as much as any crop that can be sown, not even excepting crimson clover and cow peas. The forage is greatly relished by horses and all kinds of cattle, and is very nutritious, and makes fine milk-producing food.

When Vetches are sown early, they can also be grazed to advantage during the Winter and Spring without affecting the yield of forage afterwards, provided they are not grazed later than the first part of April.

Vetches Better Nitrogen Gatherer and More Profitable as a Hay Crop Than Cow Peas or Crimson Clover.

We are constantly in receipt of the most enthusiastic letters from our customers who grow Vetches, and our sales of the seed are increasing largely each successive year. We believe that they are destined to be just as popular and widely grown as crimson clover or cow peas, and that, considering the crop both from a money and soil-improving point of view combined, Vetches will give better returns than either of these crops.

Last October I sowed a field of your Virginia Gray Oats and Hairy Vetch. The last of May I cut the finest piece of hay I ever had. Horses eat it greedily. Have always found your seed true to name and of extra quality.—**J. M. WILLIS, JR.,** Elizabeth City Co., Va., October 20, 1909.

We strongly recommend to our customers to sow Vetches liberally, and to those who have not done so, to sow at least a small patch, to decide for themselves as to the great value of this crop. On some soils Vetches seem to require soil inoculation, to give the best results, but on the great majority of our soils they will yield splendid crops without any inoculation whatever. Where Vetches do not do so well the first year, it is advisable to reseed them upon the same land, when the resulting crop will be a great surprise in its yield and growth.

Vetches can be sown from July to November, and should be sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre with one bushel of oats or wheat. The oats or wheat help to hold the Vetches off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth, and making it more easy to harvest and cure properly. For a hay crop, Vetches should be cut just after the oats or wheat has headed out and before the grain matures.

Vetches sown by themselves, without being sown with grain, should be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre. Vetches can be sown to advantage at the last working of corn, cotton or other cultivated crops.

PRESENT PRICE OF HAIRY VETCH, lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8½ cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over 8 cts. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Special price on large lots.

Vetch Made Two Tons of Hay from One Acre.

My crop of Vetch from seed purchased of you was fine this year; have cut same and got it in shocks curing. Will have something like two tons of dry hay from one acre of ground.—**R. B. FLYTHE,** Northampton Co., N. C., May 21, 1910.

Hairy Vetch one of the Best of the Legumes.

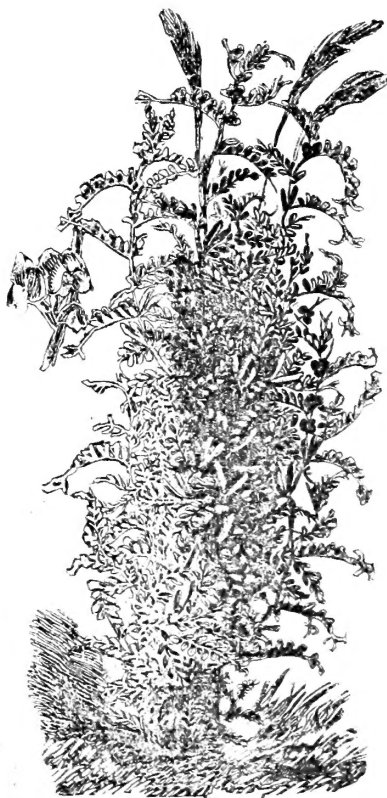
I consider the Hairy Vetch a fine forage crop. When sown with wheat or oats it can be made into the best of hay, and it is a No. 1 soil-improver. I consider it one of the best legumes.—**I. N. PAINE,** Iredell Co., N. C., May 17, 1910.

"Made 2½ tons dry hay per acre—finest ever seen in this section."

Have just harvested my crop of wheat and vetch, from seed bought of you last fall, and am simply delighted. Made 2½ tons dry hay per acre, which is pronounced by all the finest ever seen in this section. Shall order from you again this fall. Am planting the ground now in corn to sow in crimson clover at last plowing.—**W. M. HILL,** Wilkes Co., Ga., May 12, 1909.

"A splendid soil-improver—makes great abundance of nutritious food."

Hairy Vetch makes a great abundance of good and nutritious food for stock. I sow it yearly. I find it to be a splendid soil-improver. It sometimes fails to grow on some lands the first time, but I have never had it fail the second sowing.—**F. D. SWANN,** Caswell Co., N. C., May 20, 1909.



English, or Oregon Winter Vetch (*Vicia Sativa*)

Very similar in growth to the Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villosa*), and makes a most nutritious forage crop, furnishing excellent winter grazing and green food in the early spring. Also makes a large yield of nutritious hay, and is an excellent soil-improver. The seed of the English Winter Vetch can be sold at a lower price than Hairy Winter Vetch, and in some sections seems to be equally as well. We recommend our farmers to sow at least a part of their winter forage of this variety. In ordering, please state whether you want the Hairy Winter Vetch or the English Winter Vetch.

Price, per lb. 8 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 6½ cts. lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 6 cts. lb.

I have been planting English Winter Vetch for four years, and am well pleased with it as a hay crop. I don't think there is any plant that will make more to the acre and leave the land in so fine condition to plant in corn and cotton. As a cover crop it is fine. I shall continue to plant vetch as long as I farm.—**D. U. ADOR,** Lexington Co., S. C., May 21, 1910.

CRIMSON CLOVER, ITS GREAT VALUE AND SOME OF ITS USES.

Crimson Clover, the King of Soil Improvers.

Crimson Clover is not only the king of soil-improvers, but is one of the best early green forage and hay crops that can be sown. Wherever it is grown it rapidly increases in use, and enriches the farms and increases the crops which follow it, year after year. A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is considered equal in fertilizing value to a good application of stable manure. It is estimated that the same amount spent in Crimson Clover will yield more than twenty times the results that the same amount will when spent in fertilizer, and that the fertilizing value of the Crimson Clover crop is easily worth \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Crimson Clover sown at the last working of the corn crop, makes constantly increasing yields of corn on the same land each year. Even when the crop of Crimson Clover is grazed or cut off for early green food or hay, it leaves the land in very much better condition and increases the productiveness to a considerable extent, as a very considerable part of the fertilizing value lies in the roots and stubble. Crimson Clover is also admirably adapted for sowing in young orchards, as it furnishes a fine cover crop and increases the nitrogen in the soil, which is so largely required by the growing trees.



Crimson Clover Unsurpassed as an Extra Early Green Feed

Crimson Clover will produce the earliest green feed in the spring, coming in two or three weeks earlier than any other crop except rye, yielding from eight to twelve tons per acre of splendid nutritious green food of the very best fattening qualities for horses, cattle and hogs, and increases the flow and quality of milk from dairy cows very considerably. Farmers who have once grown it for a green feed crop will never be without it.

Crimson Clover for Pasturage and Hay.

Crimson Clover is very largely used for fall, winter and spring pasturage. It makes the largest yield of pasturage during the winter and spring, and can really be grazed to excellent advantage up to midsummer, but it is best to take the cattle off about the middle of April, so as to allow it to make its growth either for use as a green feed or hay crop, or to turn under to improve the soil. As a winter and spring grazing crop, we do not believe Crimson Clover has any equal, both in the large yield it will make and the nutritious feed which it gives, both for fattening purposes and for milk cows. For a hay crop it will yield, on reasonably good land, from 1½ to 2½ tons per acre. When used for hay it should be cut just as it is coming into full bloom, before the seed has a chance to form, when it will make excellent, nutritious hay. If the seed is allowed to form, it injures it somewhat for hay purposes.

Best Method of Preparation and Seeding.

Crimson Clover is very generally sown at the last working of the corn crop. August and early in September are the best months for seeding, although it is quite frequently sown during July, when corn is laid by early. Farmers should take every opportunity of sowing Crimson Clover, not only in corn, but at the last working of cotton and other cultivated crops, and to follow potatoes, melons or other truck crops, and on any vacant or uncultivated lands which they may have. It is such a valuable winter cover and fertilizing crop that farmers should take every opportunity to sow as large an acreage as possible, not only for the improved condition of the land, but for the increased productiveness of the crops which follow it.

Crimson Clover Made Poor Farm Rich.

As my experience with Crimson Clover has been so entirely satisfactory in every point, it is hard to know where to start: as a hay crop it is not excelled by anything. As a soil-improver I don't know anything that will touch it. It is certainly the poor man's as well as the poor land's friend. I commenced sowing Crimson Clover twenty-four years ago. Your firm shipped me a peck free of charge and asked me to try; I think it was the first sown in this country. I had the poorest farm in the United States, but with clover I have made it as rich as anybody's. I put ten acres in corn last year after cutting off about three tons of clover to the acre and made 142 barrels without any fertilizer except 400 pounds of acid phosphate and muriate potash combined. I am now saving from the same land about two tons clover had to the acre. I have rotated some of this land in this way for ten years, making more clover and more corn each year. I could write a longer letter on this Southern Redeemer. I suppose there was 500 bushels sown in this country last year—all started from that one peck sent me by your firm.—H. T. MACON, Warren Co., N. C., May, 1910.

"Crimson Clover Best for Winter Cover Crop—Leaves Land in Splendid Tilth."

I am a great believer in winter cover crops and I do not believe there is anything better for this purpose than Crimson Clover; certainly nothing cheaper can be used. I have sown it for several years with rye, and find that it makes good hay and blooms just at the time rye should be cut for hay. It leaves the land in splendid tilth for corn or truck patches. I am glad to see it being generally sown here, and believe the time will soon come when our farmers will stop letting their land go to weeds and waste, making additional work for the next crop, to say nothing of the loss of fertility.—HAMPDEN WILSON, Cluster Springs Academy, Halifax Co., Va., May 11, 1909.

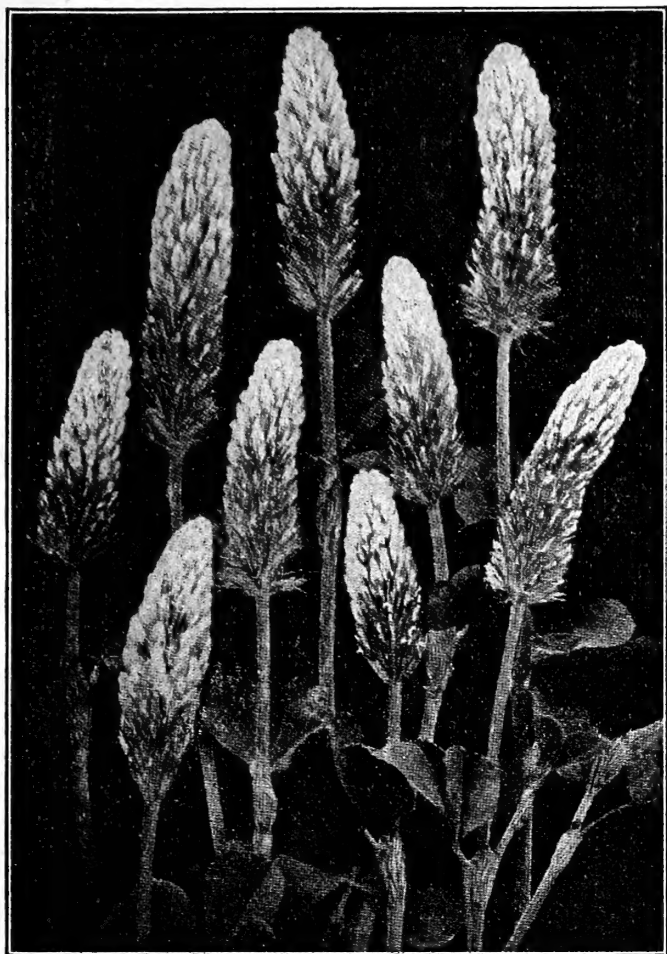
"Crimson Clover Excellent for Green Forage or Hay—Horses and Cattle Seem to Prefer It to Anything Else."

We have sown Crimson Clover several times during the last year or two, and are much pleased with the result. It is excellent for green forage or for hay, and the horses and cattle seem to prefer it to anything else. We shall sow it more extensively than ever during this summer and fall.—MR. WM. G. FRIEND, Charlotte Co., Va., May 12, 1909.

The Superior Quality of our Trade-Mark Brand Crimson Clover.

Our Trade Mark Brand Crimson Clover is not only high grade seed, free from noxious weeds and impurities, but is of the highest tested germination. We employ an agricultural chemist who has special charge of the testing of all seeds which we sell, and customers can always rely upon the fact that every possible care is used to supply them with the very best quality seeds obtainable.

Trade Mark Brand Crimson Clover.—We will quote price at any time upon request, or fill orders at lowest prevailing prices at time of shipment. Stock at present exhausted; will have further supplies by middle of August. Expect prices will be about \$6.50 per bushel.



White Blooming Crimson Clover.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER.

Makes Larger Growth and Better Hay Crop Than the Regular Crimson—Excellent to Follow in Succession for Green Feed or a Hay Crop.

White-Blooming Crimson Clover is decidedly preferable to the regular Crimson Clover when a hay crop is desired. It is two or three weeks later, makes a larger growth, and is excellently adapted for sowing either by itself or with winter oats for hay, as it matures with that crop. It has beautiful white blooms, of the same size and shape, and has all the good qualities of the regular Crimson as regards use for grazing, green feed and soil-improvement, with the added value of larger yield and making a better hay.

It will also furnish more and later grazing than the regular Crimson Clover, and is an excellent crop to follow and supplement that crop. One of the strongest points about both of the Crimson Clovers is the excellent grazing which they furnish during the early fall, winter and spring, and even late into the summer where they are continually grazed.

We strongly recommend to our customers to sow at least a portion of their crop in this White-Blooming Crimson Clover, as it has many points of superiority over the ordinary Crimson. Sow at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre, when sown alone, or 10 to 12 lbs. per acre and one bushel of Winter or Appler Oats makes an excellent combination for a hay or grazing crop.

White-Blooming Crimson Clover Trade Mark Brand, lb. 16 cts.; about \$9.00 per bushel (60 lbs). Price fluctuates; will quote on request. We expect considerably lower prices about September 1st.

"Never seen such a growth—it was fine."

I sowed winter oats and white-blooming crimson clover together last fall, and never have seen such a growth of hay in my life. Everybody wanted to know what it was. They hadn't seen that kind of clover around here. It was fine.—ELVIN GARDNER, Nansemond Co., Va., August 20, 1907.

"Prefers White Blooming Crimson Clover."

I have only used the White-Blooming Crimson Clover as a pasture crop and will say that I am well pleased with it. I much prefer the White. As for a soil improving crop I do not know if there be any difference. I shall use all White-Blooming this fall and think some of my neighbors will also use of the White-Blooming.—J. D. HERTZLER, Warwick Co., Va., June 15, 1910.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

MAKES SPLENDID FALL, WINTER AND SPRING PASTURAGE—FINE FOR CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.

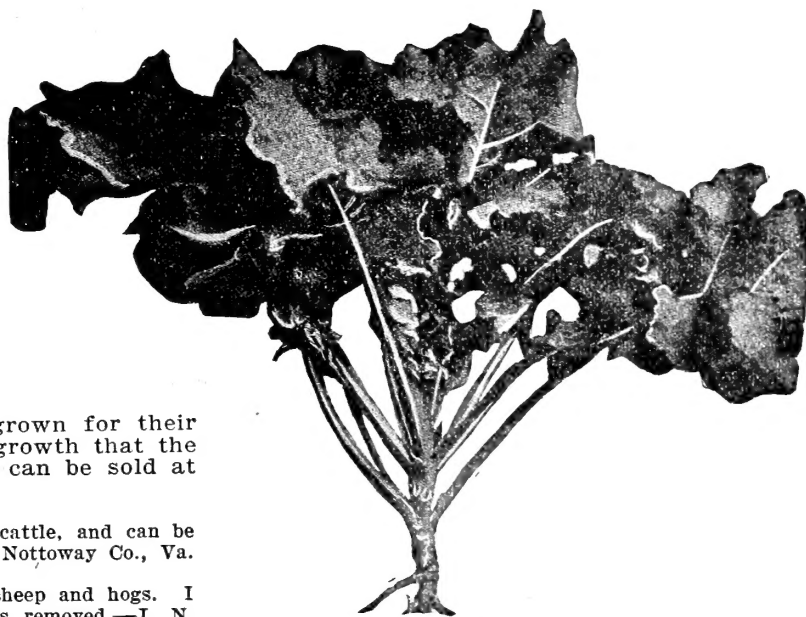
Rape for fall sowing should be put in in July, August or September. It makes a large-yielding, nutritious, succulent pasturage all through the fall, winter and early spring. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover, and it makes a first-class crop either for sowing alone, or, if grazing during the fall and winter, can be sown with Crimson Clover. Rape can be successfully sown both in the fall and spring. Early fall seeding, however, give the best results. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre; or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used.

Per lb. 20 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 10 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over 7 cts. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 6 cts. per lb.

There are other kinds of Rape than the Dwarf Essex, which are grown for their seed-producing qualities to make oil. These do not, however, make the growth that the Dwarf Essex does, but are quite often sold for forage because the seed can be sold at a lower price. We do not handle anything but the true Dwarf Essex.

Dwarf Essex Rape furnishes an enormous amount of green feed for sheep, hogs or cattle, and can be grown early or late. No hog or sheep grower can afford to do without it.—W. E. COOK, Nottoway Co., Va.

I have sown the Dwarf Essex Rape for several years, and like it very much for sheep and hogs. I sowed it in corn at last cultivation, and it made a good lot of pasture after corn was removed.—J. N. HANGER, Louisa County, Va.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

Canada Field Peas sown in November or December, and covered deeply, come up early in the spring, and grow off rapidly as soon as the weather opens. They usually make a splendid yield, which can be fed green or cured for hay; also makes a good soil-improver when turned under like cow-peas or clover, but its greatest value is as a forage crop. Canada Field Peas are best sown with oats, at the rate of one bushel of peas to one bushel of winter or rust-proof oats to the acre. Or, if sown by themselves, sow one and a half bushels to the acre. They should be covered deeply with a heavy harrow, or plowing them in with a single-horse plow, is probably the best. Sowing oats is a decided advantage, as they help hold the peas off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth, and as both mature together, they should make a splendid combination of feed, greatly relished and very nutritious for all farm animals. The Canada Field Pea is entirely different from the Cow or Stock Peas. It is really a field variety of the English or Garden Peas. It is very extensively used as a field crop in Canada and the northern States. **Price, about \$1.80 per bushel; cotton bags, 18c. extra.** Price fluctuates.

I have been sowing Canada Field Peas for several years, and consider them one of the best forage crops I ever saw. They yield abundant crop and come at a time in the season when feed is scarce and high; besides, they improve rather than diminish the land. I am going to sow this year in December with oats and cover deep, as I find they do the best to get them in either in December or very early in the spring. So often the land is wet early and not in condition to work. I follow the Canada pea with the Black pea, using this rotation in preference to corn. I get more feed and at the same time improve the land.—A. V. STURGEON, Nansemond Co., Va.

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE

WILL FURNISH MORE PASTURAGE DURING THE FALL, WINTER, SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER THAN ANY OTHER MIXTURE YOU CAN SOW.

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture is composed of the best grazing varieties of wheat, winter rye, winter barley, winter turf oats and winter vetches, mixed in proper proportions to give the best results. It will make the quickest and most satisfactory winter, spring and early summer pasturage that can be put in. Farmers will be surprised at the large amount of rich and nutritious pasturage that it will furnish. For a quick-growing, one-season pasturage, **Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture** is unsurpassed.

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture should be sown at the rate of two to three bushels per acre any time in August, September or October. The earlier the better. **Price \$1.15 per bushel of 50 pounds.** Special prices on large lots.

I am pleased with your Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture. I sowed it last fall (sometime during November I think). Sheep and calves grazed on it from first of January until first of April—and in about two or three weeks I can cut a good crop of feed.—**HAYNE JONES, Oconee Co., S. C., May 18, 1910.**

The Wood's Pasture Mixture and the Grain Mixture bought of you last September gave perfect satisfaction, having grazed it all winter and still have my calves on the Grain Mixture.—**T. L. SKINNER, Washington Co., Miss., May 20, 1910.**

RYE

This crop is used all over the South as a winter cover crop for fall, winter and spring pasturage, early green food, and for green manuring, as well as for grain. Rye is very hardy, and will grow on poorer land than other grain crops. It makes good winter and spring pasture, and, if sown early enough, makes a good fall pasture, also. It is a good spring soiling crop, giving the earliest bite of green stuff, makes a fair quality of hay if cut in bloom, or before it is fully headed out. Used for a grain crop, its straw makes the best of bedding for cattle and horses and if carefully threshed, sells at high prices for collar making and other manufacturing purposes. It is also an excellent green manuring crop for turning under in the early spring. While it does not add nitrogen to the soil, as the clovers do, it makes a good deal of humus, and thus improves the texture of worn-out soils. It is very extensively grown, and succeeds well throughout the South. Rye can be very satisfactorily sown at the last working of corn or cotton, or it can be sown by itself from July to November. Sow at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. **Price, about \$1.00 per bushel.** Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request, or will fill orders sent us at price prevailing at the time the order is received.

I have only raised the Winter Rye for green feed. It has been perfectly satisfactory for this. I have found all your seeds, fertilizers, etc., to be strictly first-class and perfectly satisfactory in every way.—**CHAS. M. FOSS, Greenville Co., Va., May 23, 1908.**

BARLEY

The particular value of Barley in the South is for fall, winter and spring grazing, and to cut, before it heads out, to use as a hay crop. In sections where it is difficult to grow the regular grasses for hay, the use of grain crops, such as barley, rye, wheat and oats, is very desirable. All of these crops make most nutritious feed, and cure in first-class shape, to take the place of hay. It should always be remembered, however, that where desired for this purpose, these grain crops should be cut before fully headed out. Barley stools out more, and really makes better fall, winter and spring grazing than either rye or wheat. Cut for hay, it cures splendidly and is superior in nutritive and feeding qualities to timothy hay. It is so easily grown, and succeeds so well throughout the South, that it should be much more largely grown. It can be constantly grazed during the winter and spring, and is ready to cut two weeks ahead of wheat. It is well adapted for seeding at the last working of corn or cotton, and prevents winter-leaching and washing of soils by winter rains. Sow at the rate of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre, broadcast.

Our barley is choice Southern-raised seed, which is the only kind that should be sown in this section. Price fluctuates. The present price is **\$1.00 per bushel.** We will quote prices at any time upon request.



I am very much pleased with Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture. Planted about five acres, and have been keeping from 200 to 40 hogs on it from about the first of February. I think it will last them nearly a month longer. Hogs kept fat and are growing well. They have had but little corn in addition. I am also keeping one mare and colt in pasture. They too are doing well.—**T. O. EPPS, Williamsburg Co., S. C., May 13, 1909.**

I consider Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture excellent winter and spring pasture. Last fall was my first trial and notwithstanding it has been so dry the entire spring, it has furnished me a lot of grazing for my hogs, and they are in fine shape at present.—**J. H. MOORE, Darlington Co., S. C., May 15, 1910.**

I am very much pleased with the Winter Barley. Made two good cuttings, considering the season.—**C. M. HAWKINS, Wake Co., N. C., June 26, 1907.**

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER

For Sowing Seed, Grain, Clover Seed. Etc.

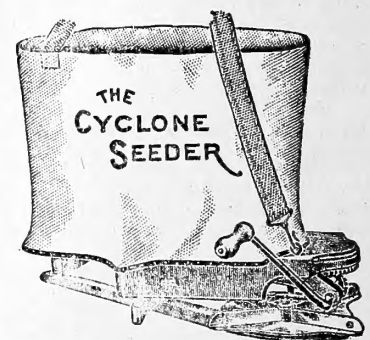
The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seed, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars, giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. **Price, \$3.00.**

I am very much pleased with the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower I bought of you last spring. It gives entire satisfaction. It is a great labor saver over the old way. I sowed about one hundred acres last spring, and got the best and most even stand I ever got of grass and clover.—**JAMES A. McBECK, Knox Co., Tenn., October 24, 1907.**

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

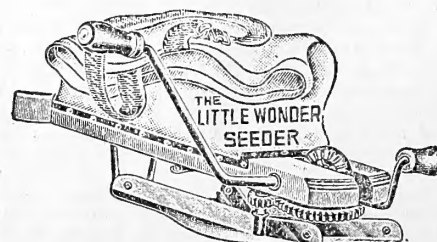
A VERY POPULAR SEEDER, AND VERY EXTENSIVELY SOLD

This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows clover, timothy, red top or herds grass, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Clover seed is sown a width of 18 feet; timothy, 15 feet; alfalfa, 20 feet; wheat, 25 feet; millet, 18 feet; oats, 18 feet. Thus it will be seen that one operator can sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to the kind of seed. **Price, \$1.50 each.**



LITTLE WONDER SEEDER.

The Little Wonder is the simplest and least expensive of seeders. Works on the principle of the "Cyclone." It will do splendid work with clover, timothy, millet, alfalfa and similar seeds. It is not so well adapted for oats, cow peas, etc., as the Cyclone, for the reason that the sack is not so large. For a low-priced seeder for clover and heavy grass seeds, the Little Wonder will give excellent results. **Price, \$1.25 each.**



Appler Oats, A SPLENDID SOUTHERN WINTER RUST-PROOF OAT.

The Appler Oat is a winter rust-proof oat. It is earlier to mature and is hardier than the ordinary rust-proof, makes a strong, quick-growing straw, bunchy heads, and heavy grain. It was originally introduced by Mr. Appler, of Harris County, Ga., who by careful growing and selection bred up this very superior oat. While originating in the State of Georgia, it has been grown to a considerable extent in other Southern States in recent years, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable winter rust-proof oats for the South. These oats have been grown in this section for several years, and have stood the winter equally as well as our Virginia Gray Winter Oats.

Price of Appler Oats, 90 cts. per bushel; 10-bushel lots and over, 85 cts. per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time to fill orders at lowest prices prevailing at time order is received.

The Appler Oats are fine; the best oats I ever had. They were sown the last of October, and will be ready to cut in a few days. I got the best stand I ever had from any oats I ever sowed. They have branched off better, and stand thicker in the field. I sowed ten bushels, and intend to sow the Appler again this fall.—J. J. EASON, Wilson Co., May 26, 1909.

Virginia Gray Winter Oats.

(Also Called Winter Turf Oats.)

The best and hardiest of oats, particularly valuable for fall seeding, standing the winter better than any other kinds. They yield ordinarily from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, but yields of over a hundred bushels per acre, under favorable circumstances, have been reported to us several times by our customers. They are considered altogether the best and surest cropping oats for fall seeding. The grain is of a dark gray color, with a distinct stripe, heavier than the ordinary oat, and weighs 35 to 40 lbs. to the measured bushel. When sown early, they make a good growth before winter sets in, and furnish excellent grazing during the late fall, winter and early spring, without injury to the grain crops afterwards. Their turfing and stooling qualities are remarkable, and under anything like favorable conditions they soon spread and cover the ground with a thick, heavy growth. The best time to sow winter oats is in September, although they are frequently seeded as late as the middle of November. Earlier seeding, however, are best. They should be sown at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre.

Prices fluctuate. **Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, 80c. per bushel; 10 bus. lots and over, 80 cts. per bus.; choice quality, 75c. per bushel, bags included.** Special prices on large lots.

The Virginia Gray Winter Oats bought of you last fall are fine now. They are the best winter oats I can get for our climate. They stand the hard winter better than any I have ever planted. When I sow them I can always depend on getting a good stand.—W. J. WORRELL, Southampton Co., Va., May 25, 1909.

I have finished threshing my crop of Virginia Gray Winter Oats, average yield per acre on a 50-acre field, 41 bushels; weight from thresher, 38 lbs. per bushel.—RALPH IZARD, Spottsylvania Co., Va., July 2, 1908.

I sowed ten acres of Virginia Gray Winter Oats last October that will make sixty bushel or more per acre. Sowed seven more acres this spring, and eighteen acres of Appler Oats that I did not get sown in the fall. I purchased the seed from you. I will have fifteen hundred bushels or more, said to be the best oats ever grown in this county, by the old settlers. They are fine, well headed, no rust, clean of weeds and foul stuff.—GEO. A. FAIN, Bradley County, Tenn., July 16, 1907.

You may know my experience with the Virginia Gray Winter Oats is good, or I would not have grown them twelve years in succession. I have grown some of the finest oats I ever saw, of the Virginia Gray Winter. I made a very good crop this year, the best I have seen. My wife thinks she would not have any garden if she could not get Wood's Seeds. She gets no other.—BURRELL PERRY, Franklin Co., N. C., July 13, 1907.

Bancroft Oats.

A fine, heavy and improved strain of the Georgia Rust-Proof Oats, very popular and highly recommended as one of the largest yielding and most productive rust-proof varieties. They are equally adapted for fall and spring sowing. For fall seeding they are best sown in September or early in October. The Bancroft stands up well and produces more oats to the stalk than any oats we have ever known, and at the same time stools out well, and is altogether a most productive and satisfactory variety.

The following is an extract from a letter of one of our customers, who has grown this oat on a very extensive scale in the State of Georgia:

Farmers throughout this section will plant no other oat but the Bancroft, except in an experimental way. They seem to be better suited to our climate and other conditions than any other variety. They have been tested here thoroughly for the past ten years, and have always given perfect satisfaction. The Appler comes next; the only difference that I have been able to see was that the Bancroft was heavier and would outyield the Appler.—L. R. HILSMAN, Dougherty Co., Ga.

Per bushel, 90 cts.; in 5-bushel lots and over, 85 cts. per bushel.

Red Rust-Proof Oats.

This oat is very popular throughout the South, especially on the light sandy soils of the coast region. It is also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. It makes a large yield of fine, heavy grain. Rust-Proof Oats are sown both in the fall and spring, from September through March. Price fluctuates. **Present price of our Southern-grown Trade Mark Brand, best and cleanest quality, 70 cts. per bushel; choice quality, 65 cts. per bushel.** We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

I highly recommend your Red Rust-Proof Oats that I bought from you two years ago. It was the best crop I ever made, and it should be grown everywhere.—C. A. HASS, Prince Edward Co., Va., February 16, 1907.

Burt Oats.

A quick-growing, prolific and sure-cropping spring oat. While it is sometimes sown in the fall, we do not think it desirable for this purpose, the Appler, Winter and Rust-Proof Oats being, in our opinion, much better for fall seeding. **Price, 75 cts. bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 72 cts. per bushel.**

I am very much pleased with Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture. Planted about five acres, and have been keeping from 20 to 40 hogs on it from about the first of February. I think it will last them nearly a month longer. Hogs kept fat and are growing well. They have had but little corn in addition. I am also keeping one mare and colt in pasture. They too are doing well.—T. O. ERPS, Williamsburg Co., S. C., May 13, 1909.





FIELD OF LEAP'S PROLIFIC WHEAT GROWN ON OUR HOLLYBROOK FARM.

SEED WHEAT.

The varieties of wheat which we offer below are all classed as beardless varieties. It is very seldom, however, that the beardless varieties are entirely free from bearded heads. Whether this is due to "sport" or a tendency to revert back to the bearded varieties from which they were originally selected, or whether it is due to an occasional grain of bearded wheat getting mixed in from the threshers, it is impossible for us to state; but even the new varieties like the Leap's Prolific have an occasional bearded head in same. We use every possible care in the securing of our stocks of seed wheat. In procuring the beardless varieties we always use every care to get them as free from bearded heads as possible, and the bearded varieties as free from beardless heads as possible; but owing to the varying nature of seed wheat, as above indicated, it is impossible for us to guarantee that beardless varieties, or bearded varieties, will be entirely free from bearded, or beardless heads, as the case may be.

We are very careful in securing seed wheats which we offer, to get them from the best and largest yielding crops grown throughout this section, and we have received the most flattering reports from our customers, as to the large and satisfactory yields obtained from our seed, and our trade in seed wheat has grown largely every year. We have to-day one of the largest trades in seed wheat in this country, a result due to the thoroughly recleaned and fine quality seed wheat which we supply to our customers.

PRICES OF SEED WHEAT FLUCTUATE.—The prices given below are those existing at the time our Fall Catalog is printed, in July. The special issues of Wood's Crop Special, in September and October, will give the latest information and current prices on Seed Wheat at that time. We will mail Wood's Crop Special to anyone interested, upon request.

Leap's Prolific—A splendid new variety, originating in the Shenandoah Valley. It is remarkable for its productiveness and fine quality of grain. The grain is flintier and of better milling qualities than the ordinary varieties. It is very uniform in its growth, stiff-strawed, healthy, strong grower, and early to ripen. One thing particularly noticeable about this variety is its stooling qualities, it being particularly superior in this respect, producing more stalks to the plant than the ordinary wheats. This, with the fine long heads which it produces, means an increase in productiveness, and farmers who have sown this variety are enthusiastic in its praise, claiming it to be the best and most productive variety now on the market. We can recommend this wheat after three years' thorough trial, as being far superior to any Beardless Wheat grown in the states east of the Mississippi. It has proven its merit in Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. The yield averages ten bushels to the acre more than other smooth head wheats. **Price, bushel, \$1.75; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.70 per bushel.** Special prices on larger lots.

I have the prettiest growing crop of wheat I have seen anywhere, which is from 2½ to 4½ feet high, with heads, good and full, according to the condition of the ground on which it was sowed. This crop is from your Leap's Prolific. It seems to be a standing 'AD' for this class of seed and is commented on favorably by everyone who passes my town lot and is an observer of growing crops.—J. A. STECK, Oconee Co., S. C., May 23, 1910.

The Leap's Prolific Wheat is promising a good yield; is very fine in every way.—ELAM HORST, Halifax Co., Va., May 19, 1910.

Leap's Prolific Wheat did exceedingly well for me this year, and I am going to sow more of my crop of it this fall. I am sure farmers will make no mistake in sowing part or all of their crop of it this fall, as it is the best wheat I have seen this year.—O. M. HOLLAR, Catawba Co., N. C., May 26, 1909.

I have never seen a more promising crop than my Leap's Prolific Wheat this year, and I hope to have 250 to 300 bushels to sell this fall.—W. M. WATKINS, Charlotte Co., Va., May 15, 1909.

Klondyke Wheat—A new variety of beardless white wheat which originated in western New York, and has proved to be one of the best and largest yielding wheats grown in that section, a great many fields of Klondyke yielding forty bushels or more per acre. The grain is of a beautiful white, flinty appearance, and has a large, fine, white kernel, making the very best of milling wheat. It is remarkable for its stooling-out properties, which accounts for the large yields it has given. It stands up well and is resistant to adverse weather conditions. In sections where it has been grown, it is proving to be one of the most popular kinds in cultivation. We recommend to our customers desiring a white wheat only. White wheats do not seem to yield quite as much as the red wheats in the Southern States. **Price per bushel, \$1.90; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.85 per bushel.**

There is only one variety of wheat grown here which we can strongly recommend for seed, and that is the Klondyke, a white winter wheat that is exceptionally desirable on account of hardness, freedom from rust, prolificness, beautiful appearance and desirable milling quality.—N. B. KEENEY & SON, Genesee Co., N. Y., May 14, 1909.

Fultz—An old standard variety, which continues in favor in all sections. It has a good berry, stiff straw, is very hardy, and usually free from rust. **Price, bushel, about \$1.60.**

Red May—Popular southern variety, usually ripening in May in Georgia, but not so early in more northern States. It is an early-ripening, prolific sort. **Price, bushel, about \$1.60.** Special prices on large lots.

Purple Straw, or Blue Stem—A fine, productive wheat, in high favor in the South. Makes very best quality flour. **Price, bushel, about \$1.60.**

Harvest King—The advantages of this over other short-berry wheats are that it is a little larger grained and better milling wheat. It is really a beardless long-berry variety, the grain being as large and of equally good, if not better, milling qualities than the Lancaster and Fulcaster. In our tests at Hollybrook Farm, this variety made a most favorable comparison with other kinds, showing up large full heads, and of very uniform growth. Reports from our customers in regard to this kind are also very satisfactory, and we recommend it as one of the best of the smooth-head or beardless varieties in our list. **Price, bushel, \$1.65; in 5-bushel lots and over, about \$1.60 per bushel.** Price fluctuates. Will quote special prices on large lots, or will mail our Crop Special, giving current prices, at any time upon request.

The wheat I ordered from you last fall came up all right. It certainly was fine wheat, and it is looking well. It has made more growth so far than home-grown seed by the side of it. Thanking you for your many past favors and wishing you success in the future.—M. A. RANDOLPH, Mitchell Co., N. C., December 20, 1909.

Golden Chaff—A new short-berry wheat; has been very largely grown throughout Southside Virginia, giving particularly satisfactory crop results, so much so that farmers in that section who have grown it in the past have been able to dispose of their crops at a considerable advance over the price of ordinary wheat for seed purposes. It is one of the earliest varieties to ripen; straw and chaff a beautiful golden color; grain well developed, hard and flinty, making a first-class milling wheat. Makes a strong and vigorous growth, and is singularly free from rust or blight. We regard this as a specially satisfactory variety, and one that is well adapted to the South. **Price, bushel, \$1.65; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.60 per bushel.** Special prices on large lots.

I received the seed wheat all in good shape and the quality was all any man could ask; in fact, all the seeds you have shipped us have been first-class.—WM. L. MASON, Loudoun Co., Va., November 17, 1909.

SEED WHEAT, Long-Berry or Bearded Varieties.

The Long-Berry or Bearded Wheats are usually considered superior in yielding qualities to the Short-Berry or Beardless varieties, and are more generally sown in our best wheat sections. They are also especially adapted to low grounds or good, rich soils. Bearded Wheats stand adverse weather conditions better than beardless varieties. They are particularly resistant to dews and wet weather, as the beards act as a protector for the grain.

Australian Red—The Australian Red which we offer was grown in the State of Maryland, and in the section where it was introduced it has become a very popular kind. It has given most excellent yields, and we believe is destined to become one of our leading standard varieties of bearded wheat. **Bushel, \$1.65; in 10-bushel lots and over, \$1.60 per bushel.**

Please send me your spring catalogue. I am going to order several different kinds of seed for my use; in 1908 I ordered 12 bushels of wheat through Messrs. Munday & Gash from your seed house. It was the finest in this neighborhood. Please send at once.—G. W. SMITH, JR., Caldwell Co., N. C., January 11, 1910.

Red Wonder—A most valuable variety of bearded wheat. It has a good stiff straw and stands up well. Large, flinty grains, and, taking it altogether, is one of the handsomest wheats we have in our list. The following is an extract from a recent letter from a prominent Rockingham county farmer: "The Red Wonder Wheat is the champion of all wheats ever sown in this county. It is estimated to run five bushels ahead of the best of other varieties in Rockingham county the past season." **Price, bushel, about \$1.60.**

I am very well satisfied with Red Wonder Wheat, and see no reason why I should sow any other kind on my farm, after four years seeding.—G. T. ROTH, Surry Co., N. C., May 26, 1909.

The Red Wonder Wheat I bought of you is looking fine. Heads all long, and I think it is filling well. The Golden Wheat has short straw, with heads of good length, and I believe it will give perfect satisfaction.—T. C. OUTBERTSON, McDowell Co., N. C., May 24, 1909.

The Red Wonder Wheat that I bought of you last fall is the finest looking wheat in this section, and is two or three inches higher than my other wheat, and looks like it might do wonderful.—W. J. DURHAM, Chatham Co., N. C., May 28, 1909.

Dietz Mediterranean—A superior long-berry variety that has yielded well and given the best results wherever sown in this section. It makes one of the best milling wheats in existence, and millers always pay the top price for it. It stands up well, and stands adverse conditions of weather better than almost any other variety. We strongly recommend it to our customers as one of the most satisfactory of long-berry wheats in cultivation. **Price, per bushel, about \$1.60.**

Dietz Longberry wheat is hardy, not liable to rust, excellent for milling purposes, and will give a fairly good yield every year. Some of the smooth-head varieties may occasionally make more per acre, but in ten consecutive years Dietz will grow more and better grain than any other wheat I have grown, and I have experimented with many varieties.—C. B. MORTON, Spottsylvania Co., Va., May 17, 1909.

Fulcaster—This cross-bred wheat, from the Fultz and Lancaster, is a valuable and popular sort. It is one of the best-yielding and most reliable wheats. Has unusually large heads, stands up well, and so far has been rust-proof. Brings the highest price as a milling wheat. Fulcaster Wheat is one of the hardiest and most robust of all the wheats, standing adverse weather conditions better than any other kind. **Price, bushel, about \$1.60.**

Farmers excited over that Fulcaster Wheat I bought from you, and a neighbor I sold it to says it is the best in North Carolina, in this part any way, and I have had some eight or ten to tell me they are wanting some of that wheat like you sold me. The grass seed gave entire satisfaction this season, the best yet.—RACHEL BUCHAN, Mitchell Co., N. C., June 14, 1909.

I have the Bearded Fulcaster Wheat I bought of you last fall, which made me a fine yield. The threshing crew who did my threshing the past season told me that my wheat was the best and cleanest wheat of the season.—L. W. MOODY, Stanley Co., N. C., September 20, 1909.

We consider the Fulcaster Wheat the best wheat for this section, and very few wheats are any better for any location, that grows winter wheat. It is an old wheat, and has withstood the test of many winters and storms, and still stands No. 1 in this section.—GEO. W. BEDELL, Henrico Co., Va., May 17, 1909.

Lancaster—An old standard variety of long-berry wheat greatly prized by millers, and always selling at the highest market price. It is the best variety for stiff or low grounds. **Price, bushel, about \$1.60.**

The wheat I bought of you last season made such a large yield per acre that it has caused a lot of people to order their seeds from you this season. I want to make a good yield again, so I want some more of your seed.—J. A. LAXTON, Caldwell Co., N. C.

The seed wheat and fertilizer bought of you are doing fine. The neighbors are constantly asking what I did to make it look so at this time of the year. I used T. W. Wood & Sons' fertilizer and seed wheat.—J. ROY CALLIS, Mecklenburg Co., Va.

We expect to have 1,500 or 2,000 bushels of wheat to sell this season, and it will perhaps be ready for the market about the last of July. This was sown from the four varieties we purchased from you last fall (Klondike, Fulcaster, Fultz Mediterranean and Dietz Mediterranean), and at present the prospects for a splendid crop are the best we have yet seen. It is by far the prettiest and cleanest field of wheat we have ever seen. It is free from weeds, free from cockle and rye. We haven't seen a grain of cockle in the whole field and it will, in our opinion, make about as fine seed as is possible to obtain.—F. P. COVER & SONS, Cherokee Co., N. C., June 1, 1910.

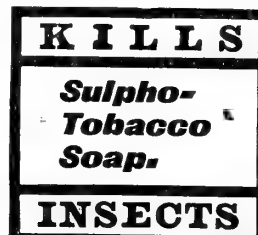
Formalin Treatment Kills Smut.

IN OATS, WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY.

The method of preventing grain smut consists in so treating the seed before planting as to kill all of the adhering spores. This treatment is an exceedingly simple one and consists in soaking the seeds in formalin, a chemical which may be had from any druggist at a small cost, diluted to the strength of one ounce to three gallons of water. After so treating, the grain is allowed to remain for several hours and as soon as dry can be sown. This treatment applies equally well to wheat, oats, rye, and barley. It costs less than three cents per acre, and in view of its great efficiency can be applied to these crops with great profit.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap Used

in the garden, Flower of Vegetable, kills all bugs that injure plants, shrubs or vines; in the Orchard, destroys all insects injurious to trees; in the Household, exterminates moths, cockroaches, bed-bugs, carpet-bugs, etc.; in the Stable, relieves horses and cows from tormenting flies; in the Kennel, keeps dogs clear of fleas and vermin; in the Sheepfold, makes an unequalled sheep-dip, highly beneficial; in the Poultry-yard, all lice that infest fowl.



A POWERFUL AGENT.—In Sulpho-Tobacco Soap we offer to florists, flower-growers, gardeners and cultivators, amateur or professional, a powerful agent for the destruction of all bugs and insects. Sulphur and the Gum of the richest Leaf Tobacco

are saponified with fertilizing fats; a soluble form to meet all requirements where an insect exterminator is desired.

EASILY APPLIED.—Dissolve in water, strain and apply with sprayer, or the plant may be washed with a sponge. One or two applications will rid plants of the pests. Animals may be washed with the same solution as is used for plants, or a lather may be made and applied with hand or sponge. Full directions with each cake. **Price, 10 and 20 cts. a package.**

First-Class FARM IMPLEMENTS at Reasonable Prices.

Grain Drills, Corn Harvesters, Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Feed Mills, Evaporators, Fruit and Vegetable Cannerys, V. Crimp and other Roofing, Wire Fencing, etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG.—We issue one of the best and most complete of Farm Implement Catalogs. It gives prices, descriptions and much interesting information. Mailed free upon request. Write for it.

The IMPLEMENT COMPANY, 1302 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va.
HENRY W. WOOD, President. L. R. SPENCER, Secretary and Treasurer.

WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL—Issued Monthly

gives the latest news and information about seasonable seeds for planting each month throughout the year. Mailed free as issued to customers. If you do not receive it regularly, advise us and we will put your name on our mailing list.



HOUSE AND LAWN OF ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS—SOWN WITH WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED.

Wood's Lawn Grass Seeds are combinations of grasses best adapted for the different purposes for which they are recommended. They are put up from the highest grade new crop seeds, of tested germination, and under favorable conditions, the very best results can be anticipated. We have received the most enthusiastic reports from our customers, of their experience with our lawn grass seed. For beautiful velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the summer, Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best that can be used. For parks or large lawns where it is desired to use the grass for pasturage purposes also, Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass will give excellent results. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. August, September and October are the best months for fall sowing. Sown at this time, it will give you a nice green lawn through the winter, which gets well set before hot weather comes on. Lawn grass is also satisfactorily seeded even in November and early in December, provided the weather keeps open; but it is much better to get it in earlier, if possible. Our special **Grass Seed Circular**, telling how to prepare and care for lawns, mailed free upon request.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

This will form a rich, deep green velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be had all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet. **Price per qt. 30 cts.; if by mail, 35 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs. \$4.50; 100-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. lb.**

I beg to state that in connection with the enclosed order, that in spite of last summer's drought, I got a stand of grass last season from your Evergreen Lawn Mixture that astonished all who saw it. My lawn is about an acre, and has fifty odd oak and chestnut trees on it. It was new and the soil was poor. No one about here thought grass would grow in the poor soil; but by following your directions, I have a beautiful lawn now and it will be better with age. Many people called on me to know the kind of grass seed used. A number have ordered seed from you and from the local salesman. I want the seed now ordered, to sow thin places and some very shady and some very hot and dry spots. I seed very heavily to make sure of results.—W. M. FORREST, Albemarle Co., Ga., March 2, 1910.

I used Evergreen Lawn Grass last autumn on a most unpromising spot and before I knew it I had a lawn! I wish every one who wants fine grass would try it. Mrs. Matheson of this place has surprised herself and every one else with her successful use of it on a new place, good lawn in 6 months.—L. G. BEDDELL, M. D., Polk Co., Nov. 6, 1909.

I sowed my front yard with Evergreen Lawn Grass in April, and it now looks like an old sod, with not a bare spot on it.—F. H. QUARLES, Albemarle Co., Va., September 11, 1909.

Shady Park Lawn Grass.

A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. to the acre. **Lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By freight, lb. 40 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

Winter Lawn Grass for Bermuda Sod.

The grass that we supply for this purpose will give a beautiful green lawn all through the winter, furnishing a beautiful green turf while the Bermuda is dormant, and disappearing when the Bermuda comes on again in the summer to take its place. Rake or harrow the Bermuda sod in October or November, so as to roughen the soil, then sow the Winter Lawn Grass at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre, and rake, harrow or roll the seed in, so as to give it light covering. **Lb. 40 cts., postpaid. By freight, lb. 30 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.**

I tried Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass and it's all right. I have the proof of it. My lawn is admired by all that see it. There is none finer anywhere than mine. The Winter Lawn Grass for Bermuda Sod was also fine. It was the talk of the city all the winter, what a fine lawn I had, while others were dead.—DREW W. PAULK, Ben Hill Co., Ga., May 12, 1909.

Wood's Lawn Enricher.

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks to obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutriment gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the months of September and October and the early spring. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 6 lbs. to each 300 square feet. **Price 5-lb. bag, 25 cts.; 10-lb. bag, 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; ton, \$48.00.**

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass.

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand more adverse conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer lawn grasses. Sow at the rate of 40 or 50 lbs. per acre. **25 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 20 lbs. \$4.00.**

The Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass I bought from you last fall is a grand success. Everyone that sees it admires it. Several of my neighbors are having their yards ploughed and worked up preparing to sow grass next fall.—P. L. DAVIDSON, Iredell Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne.

Alfalfa gives more Cuttings and a larger Tonnage to the Acre than any other Grass or Clover Crop.

ALFALFA, the money making crop, surpasses in nutritive qualities, yields more cuttings, makes larger yields, than any other hay crop.

Alfalfa will yield more cuttings and larger yield of splendid, nutritious hay, on soils to which it is adapted, than any other crop. Its use in Virginia and other Southern States is increasing rapidly. Two large farmers in Virginia has now upwards of five hundred acres in alfalfa, and both are increasing the area devoted to this crop as rapidly as possible, as they find it more profitable than any other crop on the farm.

In South Carolina, decidedly increased attention is being given to alfalfa, and yields in that State have been reported as high as eight tons of cured hay to the acre, from six cuttings made in one year.

In Louisiana: Large planters there declare that profits from alfalfa, cost of labor considered, are larger than from cotton, and from all parts of the South we receive enthusiastic letters from customers who are making a profitable success of this crop.

After alfalfa is once well established, it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season, of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. Lands in the western States that are well set in alfalfa sell readily at from \$100 to \$200 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays well for extra preparation to secure good land and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in alfalfa with thorough preparation, than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation. Alfalfa will do well on any good loam soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared. A heavy application of lime is of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of alfalfa using as much as 2,000 to 5,000 lbs. per acre. It is also preferable to show alfalfa on land that has a porous or gravelly sub-soil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant, and will give best results on soils of this character.

Alfalfa seed sown this fall, the end of August or during September, will, under favorable conditions, yield three or four cuttings the next season. It is most desirable to cut alfalfa frequently, particularly the first season, and it should always be cut just as it is coming out into bloom. The frequent cutting thickens out the stalk and makes it stool out and grow off better, making, with proper care, increased yields at successive cuttings throughout the year. The frequent cuttings the first year, too, enable the alfalfa to get the better of any weeds that may grow with the alfalfa. After alfalfa gets thoroughly established it will hold its own against weeds.

A firm seed bed is of first importance. For information in regard to preparation in this connection, we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Clover Seed," on page 10. Alfalfa seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Our alfalfa seed is the best grade, strong germinating seed, tested and examined by ourselves both for purity and germination. It is entirely free from dodder.

Price, Trade Mark Brand Seed, by freight, lb. 22 cts.; per bushel of 60 lbs. \$12.00. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

Our Alfalfa seed almost absolutely pure.

Please reserve for me forty pounds of Alfalfa seed like the sample you sent me. As the cultivation of Alfalfa in this section is an experiment, I was exceedingly anxious to have the seed absolutely pure and so I sent a sample of the seed you sent me to the Agricultural Department at Washington for analysis and am happy to say that it showed up almost absolutely pure.—A. H. SLOCUMB, Cumberland Co., N. C., February 22, 1910.

Alfalfa made five cuttings in one year.

Your alfalfa seed has given me entire satisfaction. I have cut five times this year and will get another light cutting. Being a pioneer with alfalfa in my community, I have been instrumental in some orders you get for seed. I always recommend your house, as your seed has always proved satisfactory.—THOS. L. MOORE, Greenwood Co., S. C., September 16, 1908.

"First effort with Alfalfa fine—made two cuttings June 7th."

The result of my first effort with alfalfa is fine. Sowed seed bought of you in last September, and have already cut two nice crops, and the next growth is six inches high. The farmers around here are asking me about the crop and are becoming interested.—L. P. WOODWARD, Wilson Co., N. C., June 7, 1909.

"Ten acres Alfalfa sown in August made two crops hay by July."

crops of nice alfalfa hay.—L. R. HUYETT & SONS, Jefferson Co., W. Va., July 21, 1908.

The ten acres sown with your seed last August came up nicely, and we have already clipped two.



The best time for seeding Alfalfa is end of August or during September.

WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER.

The Practical Experience of One of Our Largest Farmers and Dairymen With This Crop.

In your "Crop Special" you frequently speak of the great value of the Crimson Clovers. Many farmers may think some of your statements extravagant, but in a long experience in growing from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five acres annually, I think you have not told as much as you might. Of the two varieties, Crimson and White-blooming, the crimson is best known therefore most appreciated, but so valuable has the White-blooming proved itself, that I wish more particularly, just now, to speak of it.

From a small trial seeding, given several years ago, it has so grown in favor that now nearly half of my yearly seeding is made of this variety. It is not intended to supplant the crimson variety, but partly to lengthen out the time during which this class of green food may be used, either by soiling or grazing, and partly to extend the having period. Sown at the same time as the crimson, it is about three weeks later in blooming. If for soiling or grazing, this characteristic will be readily appreciated. If for hay, this lateness is quite an advantage, as it brings it into a better having season.

With me, the White-blooming, for a time after seeding, has not usually appeared as vigorous as the crimson, but it always catches up and makes a much larger growth than the crimson. Last fall, under very unfavorable weather, it germinated better and kept stronger looking all through the winter and spring. Every one has noticed how sometimes a dry spell in the spring has cut the crimson clover down. It is a quicker growing crop. If rain falls at just the proper time, it will mature short, and may frustrate the farmer's plans for having hay. With a part of this clover of the white variety, this emergency will scarcely come, as rains rarely fail to fall in time to make one or the other good.

This year I only escaped a shortage in early hay by having portion of my clover crop of the White-blooming kind. The rains came right for it, and it made a tremendous growth. There was fully twice the quantity of white as of the crimson, where sown side by side.—ALBERT R. BELLWOOD, Chesterfield Co., Va., June 21, 1910. See page 3 of this Catalog for prices and further information.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seed.

The clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other grass or forage plants. The presence of lime in the land seems necessary for the best success with clovers, and a good application of lime is always of decided benefit to both clovers and alfalfa, and on soils deficient in lime it is sometimes uncertain to get good stands whereas, when lime is used freely, it nearly always results in good stands and good crops of clover. The best time to apply lime is either before plowing or just after the land is broken up; before harrowing; and the quantity of lime usually applied is from 1,000 lbs. per acre on light or loamy land, and 2,000 lbs. per acre on heavy or stiff lands. An application of land plaster, at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, as a top dressing in the spring, will also benefit the clover very considerably. The best fertilizer to use, either at seeding down clover or as a top-dressing, is ground animal bone.

Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but is improving the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. The clovers are also almost indispensable for best results in hay and pasturage mixtures.



Best Time and Method of Seeding,

The Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers are quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding. Sown at this time, these clovers will yield full cuttings the following season, and the chances for securing stands of clovers when sown at the last working of corn are found by experience to be fully equal to, if not better, than sowing at any other time. A firm seed-bed is of prime necessity, and, when sown at the last working of a corn crop, the conditions are usually very good for giving good stands of clover. The clovers can also be sown either by themselves or with a grain crop, the end of August or during September, and, further South, early in October. Japan Clover is adapted only for spring and summer seeding, and should not be sown before the middle of March, as it requires warm weather to germinate satisfactorily. The best month for seeding Alfalfa or Lucerne, in the fall, are August and September. Alfalfa, or Lucerne, should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop.

A FIRM SEED-BED IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE in seeding both clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply ploughed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and clover seed, covering with a light or brush harrow, or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an acreage of about half an inch deep, and, if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed-bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance, if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

For Late Summer and Fall Seedings,

It is better to prepare the land and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen as the land is dry enough, run a harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, and then sow your grass and clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.

To customers who desire fuller information about Grasses and Clovers, we will take pleasure in mailing a copy of our "Grass and Clover Crop Special." It contains much valuable information, and several special articles on Grasses and Clovers. If you are interested, don't hesitate to write for it. We will cheerfully mail it free upon request.

RED CLOVER, (*Trifolium pratense*)

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red Clover is perennial, and will yield crops several years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality of feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay, it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone. It is also largely sown with Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Timothy, both for hay and pasturage. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Present Price Trade Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, by freight, lb. 15 cts.; bushel about \$3.25. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices any time or fill orders sent us at lowest prevailing price.

I had an opportunity to compare your Trade Mark Red and Alsike Clover seed to-day with seed bought on the open market by one of our best farmers; your seed all clean and plump, his I would not sow on rented land let alone my own. It was foul, split, shrivelled, not worth anything in my judgment.—**DR. W. R. TULLOSS, Prince William Co., Va., March 28, 1910.**

I sowed my Trade Mark Brand Red Clover seed on the 9th, and it seems this morning that for every one I sowed I see at least five more. I thank you for the good seed. The seed wheat I purchased of you last fall is looking fine.—**A. M. BARRETT, Anson Co., N. C., April 17, 1909.**

The clover seed I bought of you last spring did fine—the best seed I ever sowed.—**R. B. GENTLE, Davie Co., N. C., Aug. 15, 1908.**

We have received the clover seed. They are certainly fine seed. We are well pleased with them. We are surprised to get such fine seed for the price. You will get my trade when in need of seed.—**A. E. PIKER, Randolph Co., N. C., Sept. 15, 1908.**

Mammoth, or Sapling Clover.

This, like the Red Clover, is a perennial, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. **Price Trade Mark Brand Mammoth or Sapling Clover, lb. 15 cts.; about \$3.50 per bushel of 60 lbs.**

The Sapling Clover did fine. Some of it was 4½ feet high. Your Red Top is also fine, free from weeds, trash, etc.—**GRANT COMPTON, Iredeil Co., N. C., Jan. 11, 1909.**

Alsike Clover, (Trifolium Hybridum)

Alsike Clover grows thicker and is finer in growth than Red Clover, making better hay and probably more and better grazing. It is also hardier, resisting extremes of heat and drouth and also severely cold weather to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light upland loamy lands as well as stiff bottom lands. The good qualities of Alsike are being rapidly appreciated everywhere. It is surer to give a good stand and make good crops than either the Red or Mammoth Clover, and in sections where these clovers have been uncertain, Alsike is superseding them almost altogether. Particularly is this so in the State of Tennessee, where Alsike is being very extensively and generally used. In this section the use of Alsike is growing rapidly, not only for sowing by itself, but also in mixture with Red and Mammoth Clovers. It is also admirably adapted for sowing with timothy for hay.

The seed of Alsike Clover, being much smaller than the Red or the Mammoth Clover, does not have to be sown so thickly, and consequently it costs less to seed and acre than of either the Red or Mammoth Clover. The quantity of seed per acre when sown alone is 6 to 8 lbs. Sown in mixture with other grasses or clover, 5 lbs. per acre is sufficient. **Present price of Trade Mark Brand Alsike Clover, 15 cts. per lb.; \$8.50 per bushel.** Price fluctuates. We will fill orders sent to us at lowest prevailing prices, or will quote prices at any time.

I had an opportunity to compare your "Trade Mark" Red and Alsike Clover seed to-day with seed bought in the open market by one of our best farmers. Your seed all clean and plump, his I would not sow on rented land let alone my own. It was foul, split and shriveled, nor worth anything in my judgment.—DR. W. R. TULLOS, Shenandoah Co., Va., March 28, 1910.

The Alsike Clover that I bought of you last spring came all right and I got a fine stand. Some came in bloom this fall. Think it will do all right. The Mammoth or Sapling did all that could be expected. It surely was a fine seed, clean of filth.—P. T. ROSS, Shenandoah Co., Va., Oct. 14, 1908.

I have had very good success with the Alsike Clover seed I bought of you, and shall want some more of it next spring. I like it better than the Red Clover, because it will grow on lighter soil and make finer hay, too.—HENRY HARDER, Amelia Co., Va., Oct. 8, 1908.

The Alsike Clover bought of you last spring was sown on grain in February, on which orchard grass had been sown in the fall. It came up finely, and when the wheat was cut, it was a thick mat, covering the ground entirely. I did not pasture it for several months. I turned stock on it the 15th of October. At that time, it was the finest field of clover in the neighborhood, standing twelve inches or more in height, and most of it in bloom. I consider it a fine clover for this section. Will sow more in the spring.—JAMES C. ROSS, Shenandoah Co., Va., November 11, 1907.

The Alsike Clover has been grown by myself and others in this section, and we are greatly pleased with it. The skin is smaller and not so woody as that of the red clover, and the same measure of seed cover two or three times as much ground. We prefer mixing it with the red clover seed, however; about one alsike to four of the red.—DR. J. R. HUMEX, Loudoun Co., Va., November 7, 1907.



Alsike Clover.

Burr Clover.

For South Atlantic and Gulf States this is a most valuable winter grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. It is also well adapted for use in regular pasturages, and will give a considerable increase in the quantity of pasturage just at a time when it is most appreciated.

The plant matures its seed early in the spring, and produces seed abundantly after the first year; and no reseeding is necessary, unless the clover has been pastured so closely as to prevent it from maturing seed. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. This scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda Grass.

Burr Clover is considered a valuable soil-inoculating crop to precede Alfalfa.

Burr Clover produces its seeds in slender, prickly pods, which come spirally wound up into a ball or boll.

This seed is very hard to thresh out, and we can only offer the Southern-raised seed in the burrs. Some of our farmers claim that the Southern Burr Clover grows larger than the California-grown, although it was originally called the "California or Burr Clover." Price of the seed is as follows: **California-raised seed, cleaned, 1b. 30 cts., postpaid. By freight, 1b. 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb. Southern-raised seed, in the burr, not cleaned, 1b. 20 cts.**

I cannot say enough in the praise of Burr Clover. I think that Burr and Crimson Clovers, with the Vetches, have done, or will do, more for Southern pastures and red clay hills than anything since the advent of the cow-pea.—N. E. STAFFORD, Marion County, S. C.

Japan Clover.

Adapted for spring and summer seeding only. For full information, see Annual Descriptive Catalog issued in January. **By freight, 1b. 25 cts.; bushel of 25 pounds, \$5.00.**

Bermuda Grass.

One of the most valuable pasturage grasses for the far South. Full information and description is contained in our Spring Catalog. Recommended for spring seeding only. **Per lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By freight, 1b. 50 cts.**

White Clover, (Trifolium Repens.)

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 or 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15. **Price of our Trade Mark Brand Seed, 1b. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.** Special prices on large lots.

The Clovers as Soil Improvers.

Like all leguminous plants, the clovers draw largely for their sustenance from the atmosphere, gathering nitrogen and other constituents required by cultivated crops; their roots penetrate deeply, drawing from the sub-soil, thus acting as a soil-improver, and not only increasing the productiveness of the land, but putting it in better condition. In some sections of the South it is the custom, where tobacco and cotton are largely grown, to "rest" fields every few years. It should be vastly better if, instead of leaving these lands unoccupied, they were sown in clovers. In this way farmers would not only get a crop of forage, but the land would be very much improved by this crop being grown. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmer's best friend, not only furnishing most nutritious feed, but restoring fertility to worn-out lands. It is strongly to be recommended, however, that clover be sown on out lands. It is strongly to be recommended, however, that clover be sown on the same fields.

Strawberry Plants.

We call special attention to the list of strawberry plants we offer on page 19 of this catalog.

This list embraces the best and most profitable varieties grown. Varieties which have been tested and found adapted to this section, and which are grown on the largest scale for profit by our shippers and fruit growers. To parties requiring large quantities we shall be pleased to make special prices on request. In writing state about the quantities and varieties you are likely to require.

I received the Sapling Clover seed, Trade Mark Brand, I ordered of you all O. K., and I must say they were the nicest clover seed I ever saw. I have showed them to several of my neighbors, and some of them have promised to order from you.—L. F. JAMES, Orange Co., Va., Feb. 24, 1909.

Wood's High-Grade Grass Seed.

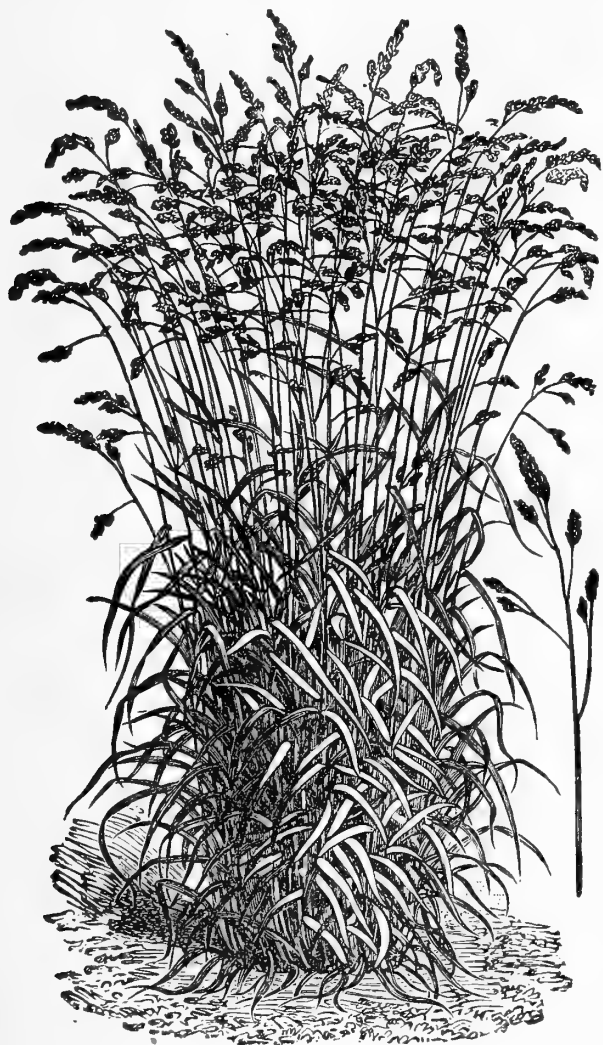
THE FALL SEEDING OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEED is to be specially recommended. The end of August and during September is best for seeding grasses and clovers in the fall, although they can safely be put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy and similar grasses can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further south.

BEST METHOD OF PREPARATION AND SEEDING.—A good, firm seed-bed is prime importance, and, to secure this, the ground should be well and deeply plowed some time previous to seeding, if possible. It should then be harrowed and re-harrowed several times, so as to put it in first-class condition. After the ground is in good tilth the seed should be carefully sown, either by hand or using the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower—the latter is best—and they cover by rolling; or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable, as it firms the soil and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than about an average of an inch deep. Wood's Pure Animal Bone is the best fertilizer you can apply for grass and clover, as it is immediate and also lasting in its effects.

The descriptions that we give in this Catalog are especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

Write for Grass and Clover Special.—To those who desire further information, we will take pleasure in sending a copy of our Grass and Clover Crop Special. This contains special articles on grasses, and much other valuable information of special interest.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER AND ALL FARM SEEDS FLUCTUATE.—The prices named are those ruling at the time this Catalog is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the same time the order is received.



Orchard Grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*.)

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower, and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years in increasing value with proper treatment. It is succulent and nutritious, and when mowed requires only a few days of seasonable weather to start it growing again, and usually two good crops of hay can be cut in a season. Orchard Grass is also excellently adapted as a pasture grass, and also succeeds in shady situations, such as orchards, parks, etc., better than most other grasses. Orchard Grass succeeds and grows upon nearly all soils that are not saturated with water. It does best, however, on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, al-

though it will succeed very well even on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It matures early, and is excellently adapted for sowing with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, and this mixture is very highly recommended. Orchard Grass fields can be kept in a continuous state of productiveness, provided a light seeding is made early each spring, should any bare spots appear in the field, and an occasional top-dressing of stable manure or ground bone during the winter will fully maintain its productiveness.

Orchard Grass can be sown either in the spring or fall, although it is best sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre, or if sown with Red Clover, 1½ bushels of Orchard Grass and 8 lbs. of clover are the quantities usually sown. Also see under "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" for suggested combination with that grass.

Present price of our Trade Mark Brand: Per lb. 25 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.60; choice quality seed, per bu. \$2.40. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. Also Called Evergreen Grass.

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and six pounds Red Clover. The addition of five pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass Seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Price, lb. 18 cts. Trade Mark Brand seed, bus. \$2.00. Price fluctuates, existing prices on request at any time.



Italian Rye Grass, The Quickest Growing of Hay Grasses.

Sown in the fall, Italian Rye Grass furnishes a full cutting of excellent and most nutritious hay the following May or June, and will also furnish two or three additional cuttings the same year. It is the quickest growing of hay grasses, and will also furnish excellent pasturage during the fall, winter and early spring. Can be sown to advantage either by itself or with other grasses or clovers, and some of our customers have had excellent results when sowing in combination with crimson clover to be used for pasturage and hay. It succeeds very well on all soils, and is particularly recommended for rich or heavy low grounds, and it will stand more overflow than any other grass with which we have had experience. Italian Rye Grass is principally recommended for fall seeding, and can be sown during August, September and October. It should be sown at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, and, as it is an annual, it requires seeding each year. It should be cut when heading out for hay. Present price of our **Trade Mark Brand Seed**, per bushel of 14 lbs. \$1.10. Special price on large lots.

I had good success with Italian Rye Grass and Crimson Clover sown together this year, getting one crop of crimson clover and one crop of rye grass, about 2½ tons altogether, from one acre.—F. A. YONGE, Fairfax Co., Va., July 25, 1909.

Italian Rye Grass Fine for an Early Hay Crop.

This is the third year I have sown your Italian Rye Grass. I simply think it is fine to cut as an early crop, and the finest thing I ever saw with annual clover for a pasture. It will come a month earlier than anything I can find for grazing cows.—MR. H. P. HARBELL, Wake County, N. C.

Italian Rye Grass in Mixture Makes Splendid Crop.

I used the mixture of Clover, Orchard and Italian Rye Grass, and it has given me a splendid crop of grass. It is fine.—ZEB. V. WALSER, Davidson County, N. C.

Always Sows Italian Rye With Other Grasses.

We have used Italian Rye Grass for ten years with much success. It germinates easily and withstands the coldest winters. We generally use it in the following mixture—viz.: Twenty lbs. orchard grass, 10 lbs. clover, 10 lbs. Italian Rye Grass—a total of 40 lbs. per acre. We have never sown any land without including the Italian Rye. Cattle are very fond of it.—GEORGE L. PHIFER, Steward, School for the Deaf and Dumb, Burke County, N. C.

Italian Rye Grass Makes a Fine Winter Lawn in Florida.

I have used the Italian Rye Grass for a winter lawn, and find it just what I have wanted for years. Can be cut as often as one wishes, and makes a very satisfactory lawn here when everything else is gray in winter.—W. C. LEWIS, Leon County, Fla.

Perennial Rye Grass.

Both this and the Italian Rye Grass make a quicker and more leafy growth than any of the other grasses. Sown in the fall, they make a dense, thick, matted growth, which makes a beautiful green appearance, and will furnish most excellent grazing all through the winter and spring, and will furnish good yields of hay; but the Perennial Rye Grass is probably better adapted for pasturage or lawn purposes, as it will last longer for this purpose than the Italian Rye Grass.

Perennial Rye Grass does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. It is also admirably adapted for sowing on Bermuda Grass sod, and gives most excellent satisfaction and results in combination with this grass, filling in the time in the fall, winter and early spring when the Bermuda Grass is comparatively dormant. The Perennial Rye Grass is also quite largely used as a lawn grass in connection with Bermuda Grass in the far South. Can be sown any time up to the end of October, but early seeding gives best results. Sow at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. If it is desired to sow on Bermuda Grass sods, run a cut-away or sharp-tooth harrow over the grass sod before seeding, and then run the harrow over afterwards, so as to give a slight covering. This harrowing will not injure, but will really benefit the Bermuda Grass sod the succeeding year, and you will, in addition, have a beautiful green carpet for pasture all through the winter, early spring and summer. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand Seed**, per bushel of 14 pounds, about \$1.00.

I think Perennial Rye Grass is a fine grass for winter grazing, sown in September, on either light sandy or heavy soils. I believe it would make good hay on good soil. I broadcasted stable manure and lined a red clay gall spot, and it grew about knee high on same. Very little of anything would grow there before, not even black peas.—FRANK B. LLOYD, Edgecomb County, N. C.

I have been buying grass seed for more than thirty years, but I have never bought of any one who gives me the satisfaction that I got from you. Your seeds have not only proved good and reliable, but have always come in good shape and plainly marked. I always recommend your firm to my farmer friends.—C. M. FARRAR, Putnam Co., W. Va.



Arctic, or Rescue Grass, (Bromus Uniloides)

Makes Fine Winter Grazing or a Good Early Hay Crop.

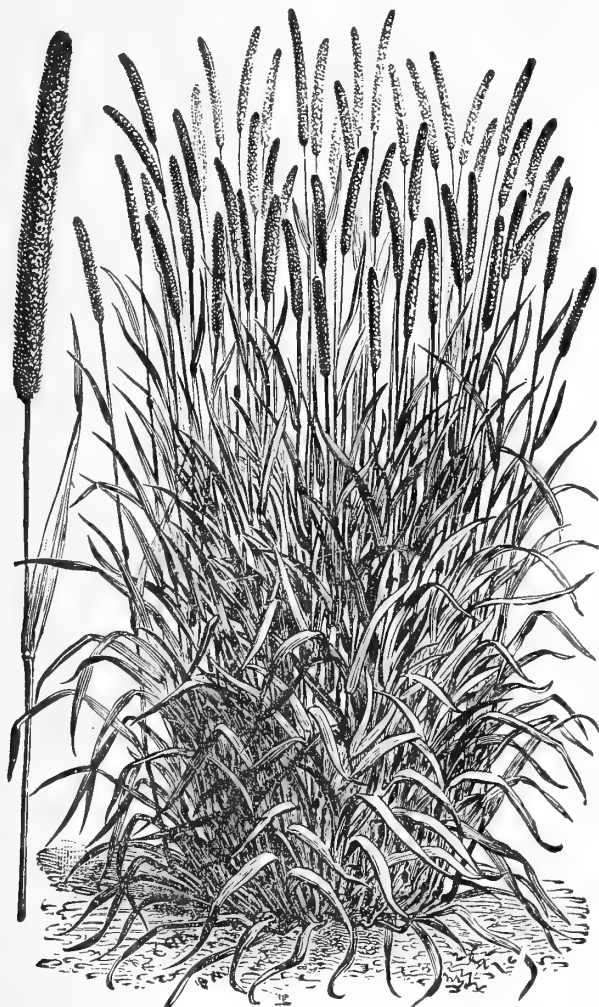
Rescue Grass can be sown any time from August to the middle of October. The ground should be thoroughly plowed and prepared as for other grasses and clovers. The seed should be sown broadcast, and covered to an average depth of about one inch. Sow at the rate of 25 to 40 lbs. per acre. It is very spreading, and quite shortly after it comes up will form a permanent sod, capable of standing any amount of grazing. The first year after sown, it will furnish considerable grazing in the winter and into the spring, and if stock is taken off it by the first of April, it will grow rapidly, making a large yield of excellent and nutritious hay. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. It is easily cured, and possesses high feeding value, with all proper constituents. It is an excellent grass to sow on sandy land, hill-sides, ditches or embankments, as its roots spread out and hold the soil, preventing washing and gullies. The use of Rescue Grass is extending very rapidly all through the South, wherever it has been introduced. It is the standard grass in Texas for winter pasturage, and is found growing there on large areas of prairie ground, forming almost the sole grazing crop for cattle in winter. Price, per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 12 cts. per lb.

I cannot get any clover seed and grass seeds anywhere that are as clean and good as yours. I have been ordering my seed from you about seven years and have gotten first-class seeds every time.—H. K. RAMSEY, Madison Co., N. C., December 23, 1909.

The grass seed ordered of you last fall gives signs of great success, despite very adverse circumstances. Your seed please me so much that I wish you would put my name on your regular mailing list for catalogs and other publications. Thank you for the prompt attention which my orders have received.—P. TULANE ATKINSON, Prince Edward Co., Va., May 3, 1909.

Timothy, (*Phleum pratense*.)

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loam, lowlands or in mountainous districts, although it will do



well on any good loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed so well, however, as orchard, tall meadow oat or herd's grass on soil of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of so much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good grounds is from one and a half to three tons per acre. Timothy requires good land to make good crops. It does not root as deeply, and is not considered as much an improver as other grasses; consequently should not be sown on land deficient in humus or vegetable matter, nor on soils of a light or sandy nature. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapping or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common red clover with Timothy in this section is not advisable, as they

do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give the best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay and will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.) to the acre, or with clover, 10 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. of clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: 8 lbs. Timothy, 6 lbs. clover, 6 lbs. Fancy Red Top, ½ bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy, clay or low-ground soils. Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, lb. 8 cts.; bushel of 45 lbs. about \$3.00. Price fluctuates.

The Herd's Grass and Timothy Seed purchased of you have given perfect satisfaction. The seed has shown remarkable vitality. For low, damp soils I think them admirably adapted. I shall want more seed for fall seeding.—C. HARDY, Floyd County, Ga.

The clover and timothy I got of you last year were the nicest seeds I have ever bought. My neighbors say they will have to get their seeds from you hereafter.—C. R. RHOADES, Orange Co., Va.

HAIRY VETCH—A Splendid Hay Crop.

Comparatively speaking—Hairy Vetch is a stranger to me. In September, 1908, I seeded 13-4 acres in Hairy Vetch and RustProof Oats—cut 13 loads (at least 6 tons) of as good hay as anybody could wish for. Left as much as an ordinary Cowpea fallow on ground. So far has proven equal to cowpeas as soil improver, and the best winter cover crop I have ever tried, cures quicker than oats an horses will pick for the Vetch everytime. Can't see why Vetch does not grow extensively. Here and on an adjoining farm we have Vetch this year that will measure 5 feet in length to-day, and I will guarantee 2 1-2 acres will feed any horse 12 months and keep him fat too. I think Tobacco, Vetch, Cowpeas and Crimson Clover taken in rotation is the quickest and cheapest way I can improve my land. At the same time they are big money-makers for me.—W. F. ABERNATHY, Dinwiddie Co., Va., May 20, 1910.

RED FESCUE, (*Festuca rubra*.)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable, both for pasturage and lawns. Sow about two bushels per acre, if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. (See Special Mixtures, pages 16 and 17.) Pound, 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 25 cts. per pound.

SHEEP FESCUE, (*Festuca ovina*.)

A densely tufted perennial grass, roots deeply, and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing, and is well adapted both for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 16 and 17.) Sow about 25 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.75.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL.

A valuable pasturage grass, largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 16 and 17.) Pound, 35 cts.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

A fine pasturage grass for the South. Recommended for spring seeding only. See our Annual Catalog for full description. Price, large trial package, 25 cts., postpaid; per pound, 40 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.

Please send me your Crop Special regularly. It is always a welcome visitor. I have been buying seed from you for ten years and have never gotten a bad lot yet, and your Trade Mark Grass Seed is always better than I can get elsewhere.—L. A. TURNER, Loudoun Co., Va., Feb. 15, 1909.

I have a fifteen-acre field on the public road near Wilkesboro in orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass and red clover, and it is fine. It is setting people afire for seed.—J. M. GAITHER, Wilkes Co., N. C., June 1, 1909.

I have the finest stand of grass, which I bought of you last fall and this spring, I have ever had; also my brother that sent with me. You may expect an order from us again.—N. W. KOONTZ, Rockingham Co., Va., Aug. 18, 1909.

Hungarian, or Awnless Brome Grass, (*Bromus inermis*)

This grass is valuable for light or sandy soils or dry situations. It roots deeply, and stands protracted droughts well, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom-sedge; hence is valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay, and especially in mixtures with other grasses.

Hungarian or Awnless Brome Grass is quicker-growing than most other grasses, making a better showing early than orchard or tall meadow oat grass. These two latter grasses will outyield it after they get well established. It is an excellent grass, however, to use in mixtures, or a good grass to sow alone on soils of a light texture.

Sow at the rate of from 2 to 3 bushels per acre, either in spring or fall. Lb. 15 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$1.75.

I think Brome Grass is a fine pasture grass for western North Carolina, and that farmers will get stands on droughty lands where other grasses fail. At least, that has been my experience, and I shall always sow Brome and Orchard Grasses for pasture.—W. T. RHODAMER, Haywood County, N. C.



Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass, (*Festuca pratensis*)

This makes a most excellent hay and pasturage grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is also a splendid spring and summer grass, and usually makes more and thicker leafage than any other grass we have ever grown. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous district of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasturage and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. **Price, Trade Mark Brand, lb. 30 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs., about \$3.50.**

I have a splendid stand of Meadow Fescue and Alsike Clover, from seed bought of you last spring. Have sown Meadow Fescue for several years and think it the best pasture grass for this section.—J. A. TAQUETTE, Swain Co., N. C., Oct. 29, 1907.

I got a good catch of Randall Grass, sown in connection with oats, timothy and alsike clover; sown the 25th of May, 1905. My opinion is that for low, marshy lands no better grass can be sown for hay and pasture. It does equally well on our uplands here in southwest Virginia, yielding fine crops of feed in season, and furnishing fine late pasture.—S. F. PATER, Wise County, Va.

Kentucky Blue Grass, (*Poa pratensis*)

Kentucky Blue Grass makes an excellent pasturage and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter or spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasturage, when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. A thick well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered the ideal pasturage, both for nutritious qualities and yield, and wherever Blue Grass succeeds, it should be one of the principal constituents of all pasturage mixtures. Blue Grass is slower to become well set than other grasses, consequently it is always better to sow in mixture with other grasses, so as to give quicker pasturage, until the Blue Grass gets well established. Sow in the fall or spring, at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Fancy Clean Seed, lb. 25 cts.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$3.40. Special prices in quantities.

Red Top or Herd's Grass.

Red Top, or Herd's Grass, is proving one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It seems to be adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. We believe it is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to nearly all our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crop of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. Our **Trade Mark Brand** of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned for impurities. We can also furnish the Choice and Prime Fancy Cleaned Red Top as usually sold. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned seed. When sowing with Timothy, sow 6 lbs. of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 lbs. of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. **Trade Mark Brand, fancy seed, lb. 15 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over, per lb. 14 cts.** Prices fluctuate; quoted upon application.

The Red Top I bought of you two years ago has taken all the Clover and Timothy which were sown with it, and is as fine a piece of grazing land as I ever saw.—J. D. FITZPATRICK, Alleghany County, Va., February 19, 1907.

The Herd's Grass that I bought of you last fall is doing well, as it always does for me. I sow it for pasturage principally. I never find any trouble to get a stand, as I do with some of the other grasses. It is a fine grass to hold hill land. For hay, I think it should be sown with Timothy and Red Clover.—O. S. HUTCHESON, Mecklenburg County, Va.

The Red Top I bought of you two years ago has taken all the clover and timothy which were sown with it, and is as fine a piece of grazing land as I ever saw.—J. D. FITZPATRICK, Alleghany Co., Va., Feb. 19, 1907.



Rough Stalk Meadow Grass. (*Poa trivialis*.)

A valuable pasturage and lawn grass, largely used in mixtures, recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 16 and 17.) **Pound, 30 cts.**

Meadow Foxtail, (*Festuca Pratensis*)

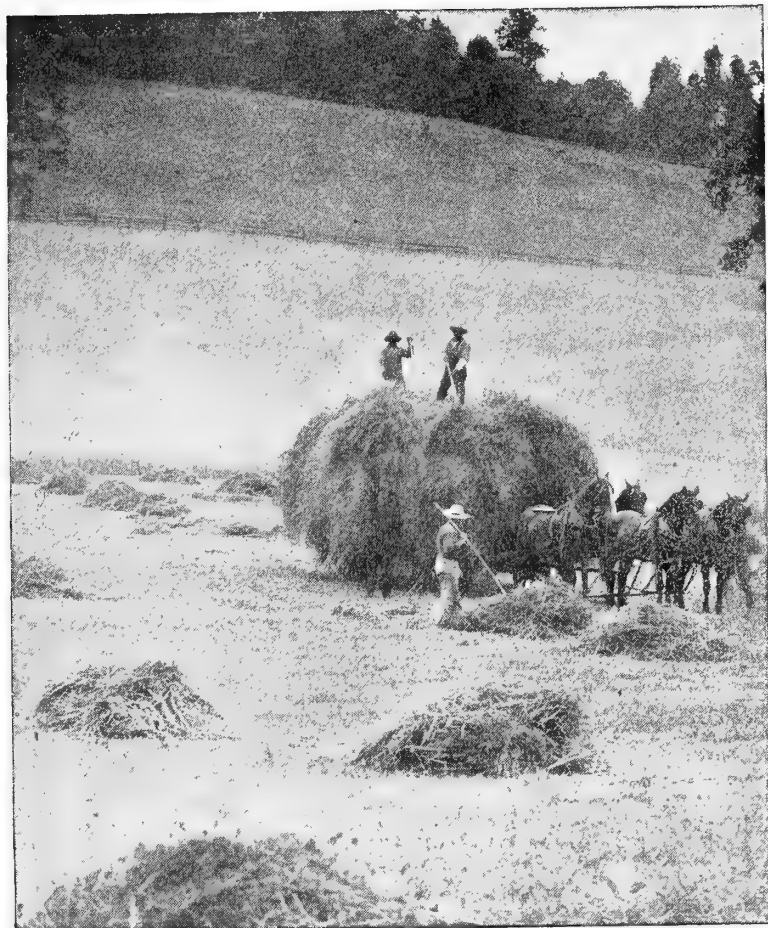
Fine permanent pasturage grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. (See Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15.) It resembles Timothy, but is three or four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow 15 pounds per acre. **Pound, 40 cents; in 10-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb.**

Creeping Bent Grass, (*Argrostis stolonifera*)

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 16 and 17.) It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way; at the same time it is easily eradicated if desired. When sown by itself sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

IF YOU ORDER SEEDS TO BE SENT BY MAIL ADD 10 CTS. PER LB. TO COVER POSTAGE, EXCEPT WHERE SEEDS ARE QUOTED POSTAGE PAID.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures.



Sow Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixture for Large Hay Crop.

Yields from 50 to 100 per cent. more Hay and Grazing than sowing one or two Grasses or Clovers alone.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are in high favor with our customers, and our trade in these is increasing rapidly every year, our customers reporting that our mixtures not only yield more pasturage, but give much better crops of hay, and the meadows and pastures keep in good, productive condition very much longer than where only two or three kinds of grasses or clovers are seeded.

The advantage of sowing grasses and clovers in mixtures has long been recognized, and the practice is increasing to a very remarkable extent wherever grasses are sown, practical experience having conclusively proven the great advantages of sowing a large number of grasses together, both for hay and pasturage.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are put up from grasses adapted to this section, in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. We shall take pleasure in giving our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in regard to mixtures to be sown, or we will be glad to advise them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes at any time that special information may be desired.

WOOD'S TRADE MARK BRAND SEEDS USED IN ALL OF OUR GRASS MIXTURES.

In all of our grass mixtures we use our Trade Mark Brand seeds only, the best qualities obtainable, and of tested germination, the quality and purity of the seeds we sell being always our first consideration. We give under the heading of each mixture the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures. All are combined in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils or purposes for which they are recommended.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture, but will also make large yielding Crops of Hay.
Mixture No. 1—For light, gravelly or sandy soils.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	Sheep Fescue
Hungarian Brome Grass	Meadow Fescue
Red Clover	Orchard Grass
Alsike Clover	Fancy Red Top
Velvet Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Canada Blue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

Your No. 1 Grass Mixture for permanent pasture is far and away the best thing I have found.—H. H. WILLIAMS, Orange Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

I sowed last fall eight acres in your No. 1 and No. 2 Mixtures, which I am very much pleased with. In fact, it has been a surprise to me. There have been from 20 to 30 head of stock on it every day since the spring, and there is as fine grazing on it now as one could wish. I have had several of my neighbors to look at it.—J. T. BARHAM & Co., Southampton Co., Va., Sept. 9, 1908.

Mixture No. 2—For Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Fancy Red Top
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Hungarian Brome	White Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

Your seed mixture I got of you last spring has made a fine stand, and the Mixture No. 2 I got in the spring of 1908 is very fine, with heavy crops this summer and a heavy sod for this winter.—S. E. COBLE, Guilford Co., N. C., Oct. 15, 1909.

In the spring of 1906 and also 1907, I got from you 175 lbs. of your No. 2 Grass Mixture, and sowed on five acres of good land. I must say I am very much pleased. I have a magnificent stand on both pieces, and I could not ask for a better pasturage. I want to keep on sowing No. 2 until I get forty or fifty acres in pasture besides the forty acres I have in Bermuda.—GRAHAM T. RICHARDSON, Graves Co., N. C.

Mixture No. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Fancy Red Top	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Sheep Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Meadow Foxtail

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

The No. 3 Grass Mixture I got of you last winter proved to be all you claim for it. I sowed it in March for pasture, but I got a fine lot of hay off it the last of June; and now it is most excellent pasture.—R. H. HENDERSON, Rutherford Co., Tenn., October 22, 1907.

Mixture No. 4—For moist bottom land.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Sheep Fescue	Mammoth Clover
Timothy	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Orchard Grass	Meadow Foxtail
Alsike Clover	Velvet Grass
Meadow Fescue	White Clover
Fancy Red Top	

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

Mixture No. 5—For wet bottom land.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Roughed-Stalked Meadow Grass	Sheep Fescue
Herd's Grass	Velvet Grass
Italian Rye Grass	White Clover
Meadow Foxtail	Paspalum
Meadow Fescue	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat	Mammoth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

The Permanent Pasture Mixture I bought of you three years ago is still doing well, and the Turf Oats that I bought last fall were O. K. and did well for me. Will want more of both this fall.—H. P. McPHERSON, Moore Co., N. C., Aug. 28, 1908.



WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES MAKE THE BEST OF PERMANENT PASTURES.

MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but will also make splendid Pasturage.

Mixture No. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Hungarian Brome Grass
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Clover
Alsike Clover	Fancy Red Top
Timothy	Meadow Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

I am well pleased with your grass and clover Mixture No. 6 and No. 9 that I sowed last year and the year before. I think they should be sown more generally in this country as they insure a better stand and better hay or pasturage.—R. P. MCCracken, Macon Co., N. C., Feb. 18, 1910.

The No. 6 Grass Mixture you shipped me last season has given highly satisfactory results. I take pleasure in recommending it for the soil it is especially prepared for.—W. T. BUTTERICK, Buncombe Co., N. C.

Mixture No. 7—For good loam soil.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
Meadow Fescue	Hungarian Brome Grass
Orchard Grass	Sheep Fescue
Herd's Grass	Red Clover
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

I sowed your No. 7 Grass Mixture with wheat last fall, and have a good stand, and it is looking O. K.—S. L. SMITH, Franklin Co., Va., June 10, 1907.

The Grass Mixture which I got from you is just fine. Will make more than twice as much hay per acre as any other grass sown beside it.—J. T. KIOUR, Fayette Co., W. Va., July 8, 1907.

Mixture No. 8—For heavy loam or clay soil.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Fancy Red Top
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

Your No. 8 Mixture of Grass Seeds I sowed last fall is the finest hay I ever saw. Sowed five acres of it, and think I have fifteen tons of hay from it.—JNO. S. FLEMING, Amelia County, Va., June 15, 1909.

I have several times used your No. 2 Grass Mixture for establishing a permanent pasturage, and find it excellent. I have now a very fine pasturage of the No. 2 Grass Mixture from your seed sown last October, on which I have been pasturing my horses and mules for the last month.—R. W. WHARTON, Beaufort Co., N. C.

The No. 3 Grass Mixture gotten from you last winter was planted late, but came up well and grew beautifully. It is now a thick sod, and a nice pasture.—Mrs. W. E. EPES, Habersham Co., Ga., October 21, 1907.

Mixture No. 9—For moist bottom land.

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Herd's Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Paspalum

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over 14 cts. lb.

You ought to see the four acres I have of your No. 9 Pasture Mixture. I have housed over a ton per acre, of as fine hay as you ever saw, and it will soon be ready to cut again.—W. E. GRIMSLEY, Greene County, N. C., July 9, 1909.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture bought of you is very satisfactory indeed. I find it is much better for hogs, as a pasture, than any other variety I have ever sown, as it lasts longer, and makes a good winter pasture. Will seed five acres of same this fall.—J. B. ARCHER, Nansemond Co., Va., May 22, 1909.

Your No. 9 Grass Mixture has proved very satisfactory. I have two cows and fourteen hogs on an acre the past two months, and there is a fine growth of grass there now. I shall want more this fall.—H. M. JOHN, Robeson Co., N. C., June 20, 1908.

I sowed your No. 9 Grass Mixture on bottom land last year, and am glad to say it has surpassed my expectations.—F. B. WATSON, JR., Pittsylvania Co., Va., February 28, 1908.

PARK MEADOW MIXTURE, (No. 10)

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put lands down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf, which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past, with the most satisfactory results, and it has been used on large scale on some of our most beautiful suburban farms throughout this and other sections. Our Park Meadow Mixture, on account of the greater number of grasses contained in it, is adapted to a greater variety of soils than any of our other mixtures. We would recommend it for use on any soils, excepting possibly very light soils, or heavy low grounds. On account of the large number of grasses contained in this mixture, it should be sown a little thicker than the ordinary mixtures, and if properly sown and well put in, will furnish excellent continuous grazing throughout the year or very large and satisfactory yields of hay.

We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Price, per lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 19 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

I am very much pleased with the Park Meadow which I bought from you in the spring. It is the prettiest grass there is anywhere around here, and I think it cannot be beaten for the purpose it is intended for. Shall want more next spring.—J. W. COLBOURN, Accomac Co., Va.

In my experience I do not see where there could be any improvement in your No. 9 Grass Mixture.—CHAS. WM. SCHAEFFER, Montgomery Co., Va.

The No. 8 Grass Mixture I got from you last spring made a fine sod and is satisfactory in every respect. I do not think that for moist lands your No. 9 Grass Mixture can be excelled.—GEO. A. FAIN, Bradley Co., Tenn., Oct. 19, 1907.

HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS.

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.25; ton, \$22.50.**

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

Standard Wheat Fertilizer.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 1½ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds \$2.00; ton, \$19.00.**

This is specially prepared for the wheat crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield and quality of the grain, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre.

Standard Crop Grower.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 1½ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.10; ton, \$20.00.**

This fertilizer gives excellent results on vegetables of all kinds, both for spring and fall use. Is also highly recommended for oats, corn and general farm crops. Apply in drills at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing with the soil.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$2.75; ton, \$27.00.**

This fertilizer is specially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on peas, beans, cabbage, melons and tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 lbs. per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitute for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it.

Standard High-Grade Acid Phosphate.

Analysis.—Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$1.40; ton, \$13.50.**

Our experience has led us to believe that nearly all southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and lime, and for this reason acid phosphate is a most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grain and grass. Apply at the rate of 300 or 400 pounds per acre, either in drills or broadcast. If broadcasted, it should be harrowed in at the time of applying, so as to incorporate it well with the soil. When used on grass, clover and grain crops, it is best to apply it two or three weeks before seeding.

Standard Bone and Potash Mixture.

Analysis.—Phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds, \$1.60; ton, \$15.00.**

Mapes' Vegetable Manure, or Complete Manure for Light Soils.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; phosphoric acid, available, 6 to 8 per cent.; soluble potash, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high-grade sulphate and in forms free from muriate (or chlorides).

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality and early maturity, one or two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is especially recommended for and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, peas, snap beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, spinach, early and late cabbage, eggplant, early turnips, melons, squashes and asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including corn, grass and grain crops. On heavier soils, for these later crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand. **Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; bag of 200 lbs., \$4.25; ton, \$42.00.**

Mapes' Complete Manure, "A" Brand.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; soluble potash (actual), 2½ to 3½. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.65; ton, \$36.00.**

This is a complete manure for all crops, especially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is especially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, millet, oats, wheat, rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on wheat, rye, and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.65; ton, \$36.00.**

Wood's Pure Animal Bone.

A First-Class Article of Finely-Ground Bone, Specially Recommended for Use on Grain, Grass and Clover Crops.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; bone phosphate, 50 to 60 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 23 to 28 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$8.50; ton, \$35.00.** Special prices on large lots.

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia. The guaranteed analysis of Wood's Pure Animal Bone is as follows:

Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate.

The excellent reputation of this brand in the twenty years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use.

Listers' Standard is made purely from an Animal Bone Basis, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate, and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results, still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Listers' Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant-food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes, peas, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, whether wet or dry, that they have ever used.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; soluble potash, 2 to 2.5 per cent. **Bag of 167 pounds, \$2.60; ton of 12 bags, \$30.00.**

Fertilizing Fall-Sown Grain.

Where wheat or other grain crops are put in late in the fall, during October or in November, it is very much better to defer the application of fertilizer until the spring. Applying the fertilizer in the fall, it has to lie in the ground, leaching and wasting away for at least three or four months before the crop is ready to use it to any extent, whereas, when the fertilizer is applied the end of February or in March, on the fall-sown grain, it is applied just at the time that the growing crop is ready to take up and use the fertilizer to best advantage. We strongly recommend to our customers, for best and most economical results, to follow out this practice of fertilizing their wheat and other fall-sown grains in the spring, rather than apply it when seeding the grain in the fall. We have thoroughly tested this method on our Hollybrook Farm, and have made for three years in succession, yields of over twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, by applying fertilizer as a top-dressing in the spring, rather than in the fall.

It is desirable also, when the fertilizer is used in the spring, to run a harrow over the wheat or other fall-sown grain, to slightly incorporate it with the soil. This is of decided benefit, rather than otherwise, as it acts as a cultivation for the crop. Seeding of grass and clover seed can also be advantageously made in the spring at the time the fertilizer is applied.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Strawberry plants for fall planting are best set out early in October, after we have had good rains. Set out at this time, they get well rooted and make good growth during the fall and winter. They will yield a fair picking of fruit next spring and a full crop the season afterwards. Book your orders for shipment early in October. Special leaflet giving information about strawberry culture mailed on request.

Missionary—A new variety, which is proving very popular all through the trucking districts. It is a strong grower, making plants freely; early to mature, coming in directly after Excelsior, and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large, and hold their size well throughout the season. It is of good shipping qualities, and is being planted on quite an extensive scale by berry growers through the trucking districts. Price, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Red Bird—A new strawberry of southern origin, extra early in maturity and remarkably productive. Berries medium in size, firm, of bright red color and attractive appearance, and stand shipping well. The Red Bird is a pistillate variety, and consequently requires rows of other varieties to be planted through it in order to fertilize it properly. For this purpose, early blooming varieties like the Excelsior or Improved Lady Thompson should be used. As is well known, the pistillate varieties are usually considered healthier and more resistant to the strawberry weevil, which sometimes affects the productivity of this crop. Price, by express, per 100, 60 cts.; per 1,000, \$3.50. 500 plants of any varieties of strawberry plants sent at the thousand rate.

Excelsior—Extra early, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. It is a self-pollenizer; the fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness, attractive deep red color and excellent table preserving qualities. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00.

Improved Lady Thompson—For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry, and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50. Special prices on large lots.

Climax—A new and most productive variety, which has proved very popular and profitable wherever it has been grown. The plants are of a distinct and beautiful green color, vigorous-growing and free from rust. It is an early-maturing main-crop berry, above the average in size, remarkable for its productiveness; specially recommended for both home and shipping. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100 75 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Heflin's Early—A splendid early variety for market, shipping or home use. It is early to ripen, of large size, beautiful red color, splendid flavor and of excellent shipping and carrying qualities. It originated from a cross between the Charles Heflin and Lady Thompson. It is earlier to mature than Lady Thompson, coming in directly after Excelsior, but it is far ahead of the Excelsior and Lady Thompson in size, quality and appearance. 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$4.; 25 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Aroma—This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Clyde—A remarkably productive and desirable main-crop strawberry. It makes berries of large size and of excellent quality. Good shipper and an attractive salable and table variety. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Klondyke—The true Klondyke Strawberry, which we offer originated in Louisiana, and has proved to be one of the most valuable southern berries in cultivation. When fully ripe it is of excellent table quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. The Klondyke berry grows on a long stem, or, rather, the heavy-laden bunches of them do. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require less mulching than most other kinds. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a staminate, or self-pollenizer, a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Strawberry Plants sent by mail, postage paid, at an extra cost of 5 cts. per dozen, or 15 cts. per 100, which add to catalog prices, in case you desire plants sent by mail.

Howell's Seeding—This belongs to the giant tribe of Strawberries, and is also an exceedingly heavy bearer. The berries, besides being of largest size, are exceedingly well colored, attractive and fine flavored. Splendid variety for both home use and market. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Haverland—This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous; makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality and is an excellent mid-season berry for near market or home use. Dozen, 25 cts.; postpaid; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Brandywine—This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Sharpless—An old and popular variety. Berries of excellent table quality, and grow to a large size. Dozen, 25 cts., postpaid; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Bubach—One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. It is, however, an imperfect bloomer, and requires to be planted with other kinds to fertilize properly. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitability it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Gandy—A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Early Harvest—A pistillate cross between Excelsior and Lady Thompson. From our fruiting experience with this variety, we believe this promises to become one of the best and most popular early strawberries in use. It is very productive, of good size, early to mature, fine flavor and a splendid berry either for market or home use. Per doz. 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.

Mellie—This is also a pistillate variety, but makes a fine conical shaped berry, of superior flavor and very productive, and of extra fine table qualities. Rather soft for shipping, but will make an excellent berry for home market or private use. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.

Jim Dumas—A fine productive berry, high color and excellent flavor. A berry of great promise. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.

Charles Newman—A cross between Excelsior and Aroma. Very productive, and has fine shipping and keeping qualities. Makes very attractive berries. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.

Chesapeake—This is claimed to be as late as the Grandy, more productive on lighter soils, and equal to it in size, while its shipping qualities far excel that popular standard variety. Per dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Virginia—A new variety which originated in this State. Very early, being within a day or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform size for an extra early variety. Bright red color, makes an attractive appearance, both on vines and after it is picked. Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.

Five hundred plants of one variety will be supplied at the 1,000 rate, or customers can select four different kinds of any varieties in an order for 1,000; or we will send 500 plants, composed of three different kinds, excepting the new varieties (customer's selection), for \$2.50. Orders for less quantity than 500 plants are charged at the 100 rate. This applies to all excepting the new varieties.

POULTRY SUPPLIES. DESCRIPTIVE POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOG MAILED UPON REQUEST.

Wood's Poultry Grain Food—This mixture contains everything which is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, Kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shall making a complete food specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. 25 lbs. 75 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$2.00.

Chick Food—A complete scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed.

HOLLYBROOK.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$2.30.

CYPHERS.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.30; 100-lb. bag, \$2.35.

Forcing Food—This is used where very rapid growth is required, as in growing broilers or roasters.

HOLLYBROOK.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.

CYPHERS.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.

Laying Food—A good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash.

HOLLYBROOK.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.

CYPHERS.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.

Scratching Food—A combination of grain to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get.

HOLLYBROOK.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.

CYPHERS.—Price: 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.20.

OYSTER SHELLS GRIT AND CHARCOAL.

Crushed Oyster Shells—Splendid for poultry to help the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs. 60 cts.

Granite Poultry Grit—This grit is prepared especially for poultry, and contains perfect material for grinding. Grit is the chicken's teeth, that is why poultry are constantly picking up sharp stones, sand and other gritty substances. Perfect digestion in all fowls (which is absolutely necessary for profitable poultry raising), comes from feeding Granite Poultry Grit. Granite Poultry Grit is put up in one grade only; this contains all three sizes, from the smallest chick size to the largest chicken size, thus enabling the chickens to pick out just what they want. Price, 5 lbs. 10 cts.; 15 lbs. 20 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs. 65 cts.; 500-lb. lots, 60 cts. per 100. Samples mailed on request. Special prices by the ton.

EGG PRODUCERS AND CONDITION POWDERS.

Sterling Egg Maker—A most superior article, not only increasing egg production, but putting and keeping poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. Price: 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail, 70 cts.

FULL-NEST EGG FOOD.—An excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and building up the fowl's system. 42-oz. pkg. 25 cts. By mail, 70 cts.

CONKEY'S EGG PRODUCER AND LAYING TONIC.—A standard preparation for increasing egg production and keeping up the fowl's strength. 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail, 70 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; by mail, \$1.00; 7-lb. pkg. \$1.00; by express, 25-lb. pail, \$3.00.

LICE AND INSECT POWDERS.

Sterling Lice Powder is clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nests of sitting hens without injuring young chickens. For lice on cattle and horses, ticks on sheep, and fleas on dogs, Sterling Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. Put up in boxes with top perforated for sprinkling. 5-oz. box (trial size), 10 cts., postpaid, 15 cts.; 15-oz. box (regular size), 25 cts.; postpaid, 40 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. (farmer's size), 50 cts., postpaid, \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.

CYPHERS LICE POWDER.—An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts.; postpaid, 15 cts.; 15 oz. box, 25 cts.; postpaid, 40 cts.; 48-oz. box, 50 cts.; postpaid, \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.

Sterling Liquid Lice Killer—This is a liquid lice destroyer especially prepared for killing all insect parasites of poultry. 1-qt. can 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID.—An excellent lice killer, and also an effective disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

Darling's Beef Scraps—For success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc., which they get during the summer. For this purpose scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of one-fourth pound of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our beef scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyses 65 per cent. protein. 5 lbs. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Granulated Bone supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about the poultry yards. 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.40.

Fine Bone Meal—Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid food for your chicks. Should be fed as a mash, mixed with corn meal or bran. Fed on alternate days with beef scraps, blood or meat meal, will give the very best results. 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Blood Meal—If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose, Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer. Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 50-lb. bag, \$1.90; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50.

Charcoal—No poultryman can afford to be without charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at all ages. It is prepared in three grades: Grade A (fine) for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated) for small chicks, and Grade C (coarse) for grown fowls. Put up in 2-lb. carton, 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.00.

Mica Spar Crystal Grit—One of the sharpest and hardest grits known. It is absolutely necessary for fowls to have grit in order to keep them healthy and free from cholera, etc., and their kindred diseases. Price: 5 lbs. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. 50 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts. Special prices by the ton.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER.—One of the best and most satisfactory egg producers for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail, 44 cts.; 2½-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; by mail, 94 cts.; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.50.

RUST'S HAVEN CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS.—A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 13-oz. box, 25 cts.; if by mail, 40 cts.; 32-oz. box, 50 cts.; if by mail, 85 cts.; 5-lb. box, \$1.00; 8-lb. box, \$1.50.

Conkey's Lice Powder is carefully compounded and contains no chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs when used in the nests of sitting hens. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts.; postpaid, 15 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 25 cts.; postpaid, 40 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; postpaid, \$1.00; 100-pkg. \$1.00; by express.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—A carefully prepared non-poisonous article which is instant death to all insects but perfectly harmless to the chicks. Price: 1-oz. can (enough for 100 applications), 10 cts.; 3-oz. can (enough for 300 applications), 25 cts.

LEE'S INSECT POWDER.—A safe and effective remedy for lice and mites on poultry and pet stock. 1¼-lb., 25 cts.; postpaid, 45 cts.

CYPHERS LICE PAINT is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

LEE'S LICE KILLER.—Put up in cans. Poultry keepers who use it find it very effective, and recommend it in the highest terms. 1-qt. size, 35 cts.; ½-gal. size 60 cts.; 1-gal. size, \$1.

Remedies for Roup and Other Cures.

Sterling Roup Cure—A sure cure for roup, catarrh and colds. It is simply put in the fowl's drinking water and the fowls take their own medicine. Small size, 25 cts., postpaid, 30 cts., making 25 gallons of medicine; large size, package, 50 cts., postpaid 60 cts., makes 75 gallons of medicine.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE.—An excellent preparation for roup, etc. Small size package, 50 cts.; large size package, \$1.00.

CYPHERS ROUP CURE.—Small size, 50 cts.; large size, \$1.00.

BUST'S HAVEN'S ROUP PILLS.—Box of 50 pills, 25 cts.; box of 112 pills, 50 cts.; box of 250 pills, \$1.00.

Sterling Cholera Cure the best possible remedy for cholera in all its stages. Price postpaid, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA CURE.—Price, postpaid, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S GAPE CURE.—A positive cure for this deadly disease. Price, 50 cts.; postpaid, 65 cts.

PURE SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES.—Are safe to use and produce a vapor which kills all insect life and germs of disease. Price, complete with water pan, each 15 cts.; by mail, 25 cts.; dozen by express, \$1.00.

Conkeys Poultry Tonic—A remedy especially valuable for fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease, and during the moulting season. Price 25 cts., postpaid.

CONKEY'S CHICKEN POX REMEDY.—Price, 50 cts., postpaid.

CONKEY'S LIMBER NECK REMEDY.—Price 50 cts., postpaid.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY.—Price 50 cts., postpaid.

Hackett's Gape Cure—A safe and sure remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worm and germ. Price 25 cts., by mail 35 cts.

Poultry Helps and Appliances.

Sterling Disinfectant is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stable, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. 1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; ½-gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50.

NAPCREOL.—For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. 1 qt. 50 cts.; ½ gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50.

NOX-I-CIDE.—An invaluable remedy for all germ diseases and its use prevents disease. Price, 1-pt. can, 35 cts.; by mail, 47 cts.; 1-qt. can, 60 cts.; 2-qt. can, 90 cts.; 4-qt. can, \$1.50.

DRY FOOD HOPPERS.—For feeding beef scraps, etc., 75 cts. each.

SANITARY GRIT AND SHELL BOXES.—Keep the feed fresh and sweet; three divisions; self feeding. 50 cts. each.

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain—These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keep the water cold. The small size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Small size, 20 cts.; medium size, 25 cts.; large size, 35 cts.

WALL FOUNTAIN.—1-gal. size, 50 cts.; 2-gal. size, 75 cts.

GAPE WORM EXTRACTORS.—Each 25 cts.

PERFECT POULTRY MARKER.—Makes a good clear cut and does not mutilate the web. 50 cts.

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER.—25 cts.

POULTRY KILLING KNIFE.—Every poultry-raiser who dresses poultry for market should have one of these finely tempered steel knives. They will last a lifetime. 50 cts.

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS.—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. 2 for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts. Postage 3 cts per egg extra.

MEDICAL NEST EGGS.—A lice-destroyer and nest-egg combined. Placed in corner of nest under nesting material keeps the nest sweet and clean. Each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts. Postage 3 cts. per egg extra.

CHAMPION LEG BANDS give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable, easily and quickly put on, and guaranteed to stay on. By mail, postpaid, doz. 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.

Eyrie Egg Boxes—Specially made for the shipping or delivering of eggs for setting. Are made of corrugated paper, strong, light and durable, and at the same time protect from heat or cold in transit. When packed weigh less than three pounds. 15-egg size, \$1.25 per doz. boxes; 30-egg size, \$2 per doz.

THE PRACTICAL EGG TESTER.—The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and a strong reflector. Each, \$1.50.

THE X-RAY EGG TESTER.—The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp. Each 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters—We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. No. 5 B, \$8; No. 7, on stand, \$12.

BLACKHAWK GRINDING MILL.—A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham meal, as well as corn meal, for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, Kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. \$3.00.

DRY BONE AND SHELL MILL is the best thing for grinding dry bone, oyster shells and coarse grain, like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. \$5.00.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS.

We are the authorized agents for Cyphers Fire-Proofed Incubators and Brooders and handle them in large quantities, so that we can sell them at exactly factory prices, free on board cars, Richmond, Va., as follows:

PRICES OF CYPHERS STANDARD FIRE-PROOFED INCUBATORS.

No. 0.	1909, 70 egg size,.....	\$15.00
No. 1.	1909, 144 egg size,.....	22.00
No. 2.	1909, 244 egg size,.....	32.00
No. 3.	1909, 390 egg size,.....	38.00

Descriptive Cyphers Catalog telling about Cyphers Incubators and Brooders and how to raise Poultry for Profit, mailed on receipt of 10c. to cover postage. This gives most valuable information for raising poultry, both for market and home use.

PRICES OF CYPHERS SELF-REGULATING FIRE-PROOFED BROODERS.

Style A, 1909, Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 32 inches,	\$12.50
Style B, 1909, Outdoor (formerly Style A), Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 64 inches,.....	16.50
Style C, 1909, Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder House; additionally protected against the cold by double wall insulation; size 32 x 64 inches,	18.50
Style D, 1909, Indoor Self-Regulating; size 32 x 32 inches,.....	11.50
Adaptable Hover,	8.50



Wood's Vegetable Seed for Fall Planting.

Our Southern gardeners should unquestionably pay more attention to the fall planting of vegetable crops. A great many vegetables can be planted and grown during the fall to advantage and profit. The late fall and early winter planting of cabbage, lettuce, kale and spinach is proving particularly desirable and profitable.

THE LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS which we offer embraces the very best varieties in cultivation. We do not attempt to multiply the number of varieties, but simply to select the very best, and such as are particularly adapted to our Southern soil and climate. In selecting and growing our seeds, our constant aim is to supply the very best seeds that can be grown, at as reasonable prices as first-class seeds can be sold.

Seeds by Mail, Postage Paid At prices quoted postpaid, we deliver the seeds at our expense to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands. Where not quoted postpaid, if seeds are to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pound to cover postage. On beans, corn and peas, the postage is 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart extra; onion sets, 10 cents quart extra.

Seeds by Express By special agreement, the Express Companies will carry seeds and plants from Richmond to all points in the South at a rate of twenty per cent. less than usual merchandise rates.

In Virginia the rate on five pounds or less, to any point in the State, is twenty-five cents; on fifty pounds or less, fifty cents; larger packages twenty per cent. lower than usual merchandise rates.

SNAP BEANS.

Snap Beans are planted all through the summer for a succession, both for the private garden and market. The large truckers throughout the South also plant Snap Beans very largely during August and September, to come in just before cold weather. Planted at this time, they frequently make a very profitable crop, as they can be shipped to northern markets at a time when vegetables of this kind usually sell at very good prices.

Cultural directions are given on page 14 of our Annual Catalog for 1910; if you have not a copy, write for it.

Cotton sacks (2½ bus.) 22 cts. extra.

By express or freight. Postpaid.
Qt. Peck. Bushel. Qt.

Wood's Earliest Red Valentine,.....	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$5.50	\$0.40
Beautiful, .....	.20	1.25	4.75	.35
Longfellow, .....	.25	1.50	5.50	.40
Refugee or 1,000 to 1, .....	.20	1.20	4.50	.35
Extra Early Refugee, .....	.25	1.50	5.50	.40
Black Valentine, .....	.25	1.50	5.25	.40
Long Yellow Six Weeks, .....	.20	1.25	4.75	.35
Mockhawk or Brown Six Weeks, .....	.20	1.35	5.00	.35
Madison Green Pod, .....	.25	1.40	5.00	.40
Dwarf Black Wax, .....	.25	1.40	5.00	.40
Pencil Pod Black Wax, .....	.25	1.50	5.25	.40
Dwarf Golden Wax, .....	.25	1.65	6.00	.40
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax, .....	.25	1.75	6.25	.40
Madison Wax, .....	.25	1.40	5.00	.40
Crystal White or Cabbage Wax, .....	.25	1.40	5.00	.40
Gurrie's Rust-Proof Wax, .....	.25	1.35	4.75	.40

COLLARDS.

One of the most popular Southern vegetables. Largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, making a most excellent vegetable for use in the late fall and during the winter and well into the spring. For late crop, sow in June, July and August, transplanting to a foot apart in the row and cultivating frequently the same as for cabbage.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—Has large spreading leaves and short stem. Very hardy, withstands drought and cold. Flavor and cooking qualities of the best. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, lb. 90 cts.

IMPROVED GEORGIA WHITE.—Called cabbage collard in some parts because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts., postpaid. By express, 55 cts per lb.

TRUE GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—The well known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Tall and long stemmed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 50 cts.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS.

This makes a most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. In some sections, corn salad is very popular, but it has not been grown to any extent in the South because its merits are not generally known. It makes an attractive appearance, both while growing and when on the table, and we recommend its more extended culture. August and September are the best months to sow for use during the fall, but fall seedlings give best results. Sow in shallow drills, about one foot apart. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflowers require the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage. Not quite as hardy, either in resistance to dry, hot weather or to cold weather, but where they can be watered during dry spells or protected during the late fall and winter, they make a very satisfactory vegetable. Where grown to perfection, they are a very profitable market crop. A most delicious vegetable, and all gardeners should plant at least a small patch for private use. Can be sown in June, July and August for heading up during the fall, or sown in cold frames in the fall and set out early in the spring. Cultivation same as for cabbage.

WOOD'S EARLIEST SNOWBALL.—The best of all cauliflowers for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect pure white heads of the finest quality. Excellently adapted for forcing and for growing out-of-doors. Pkt. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. 75 cts.; oz. 2.50; ¼ lb. \$7.50.

DRY WEATHER CAULIFLOWER.—Similar to our Snowball, but it is claimed for it that it succeeds well in dry seasons or in dry locations where other kinds would fail. We recommend it for trial to those who have not succeeded with other sorts. Pkt. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$2.50; ¼ lb. \$7.50.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—A standard and excellent variety. Forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. Pkt. 20 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2; ¼ lb. \$6.

AUTUMN GIANT.—A fine late variety. The heads are large, white and keep well. Pkt. 5 cts. oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—60 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Mushroom Spawn Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under greenhouse benches or in sheds, wherever a temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up throughout the winter. We issue a special circular giving full cultural directions, which will be sent on request.

PURE CULTURE SPAWN.—The best spawn made, the bricks being inoculated from pure test-tube cultures. Per brick (about 1 1-3 lbs.) 35 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid; by express, 20 cts. per brick; 10 bricks for \$1.80. A brick is enough for 9 square feet.

MUSTARD.

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used like spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. Southern Giant Curled is the best for general use.

CULTURE.—Sow during September or October, either broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart. Cut when about 3 inches high. Sow 1 ounce to 80 feet of drill, or broadcast 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED or CHINESE.—The best variety known. The leaves are exquisitely crimped, ruffled and frilled, and make an excellent table garnishing. Of superior flavor, very succulent, pungent and very popular wherever grown. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.

WHITE MUSTARD.—Leaves medium dark green and comparatively smooth. Mild and tender when young. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 25 cts.

BLACK MUSTARD.—Stronger than the white. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 25 cts.

PICKLING MUSTARD.—Lb. 25 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 15 cts.

Wood's Cabbage Seeds for Fall Sowing.

CULTURE.—For fall and early spring setting, sow from the end of September till the first of January—November and December sowings should be made in cold-frames or hot-beds so as to protect them during the winter. Plants from early fall sowing can be set out the end of October or during November, to head up early in the spring. Plants that are wintered over should be set out in February, March or April, as early as the weather will permit. Set the plants 18 inches apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, running the rows east and west and setting the plants on the north side of the ridge to prevent, as much as possible, the frequent freezing and thawing so injurious to cabbage. This crop requires a good rich soil, plenty of moisture and a highly ammoniated fertilizer for best results, also frequent and deep working.



Wood's Charleston Wakefield,

This is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and more solid head. We have a very superior strain of this variety, and have received most enthusiastic letters from our customers, who plant it largely every year. We recommend it very strongly, both for market and home use, as one of the most satisfactory and profitable varieties either for late fall or early spring planting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.90; in 5-lb. lots, \$1.75 per lb.

The Charleston Wakefield Cabbage seed I got from you last September was O. K. I sold about 75,000 plants in this county, and the finest crop was raised from them that ever was seen here, and my custom will be so great, I fear I will work some after dark to keep up with it this winter.—E. A. MOOSE, Catawba County, N. C., July 8, 1909.

The cabbage I raised last season from your Charleston Wakefield were the finest I ever saw, often four heads filling one barrel crate.—J. W. LEATHERBURY, Northampton Co., Va., September 28, 1909.

I bought one pound of Wood's Charleston Wakefield Cabbage seed, and the result is all that can be asked for as a crop. I think a photo of this patch of mine would make you a fine special page in your seed catalog. Will want more this fall.—J. D. ELLIOT, Northampton Co., Va., May 27, 1909.

Wood's Extra Early, The Earliest of All Cabbages

The earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid. By express, \$1.90 per lb.

I planted your Wood's Extra Early Cabbage last year. They are the best I ever saw for early cabbage.—J. E. INGLETON, Halifax Co., Va., April 12, 1910.

EARLY SPRING.—A quick flat-headed cabbage of very compact growth. Has few outside leaves, admitting of close planting—21 to 24 inches apart. Very tender, of the fine quality, and in every way a most desirable first early sort for the trucker and private gardener. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—A splendid sort for market gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine, round heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.30.

WINNIGSTADT, EARLY YORK, LARGE YORK, each, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.25.

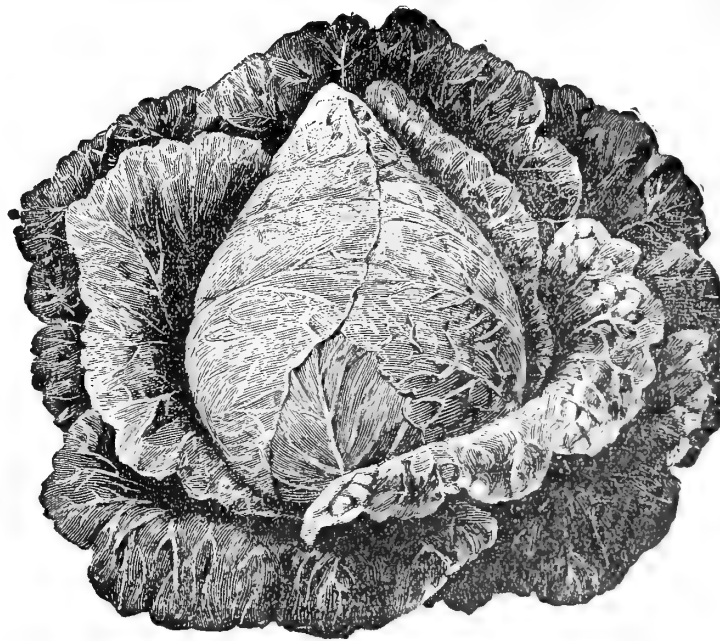
EARLY DRUMHEAD, HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION, ALL SEASON/3, each, pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.30.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late varieties can be had up to September 15th. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000; early varieties during September, October and November, 45 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—One of the most popular and reliable medium-early varieties. Makes large, flat, solid heads. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid. By express, \$1.30.

ALL HEAD EARLY.—Has no superior as a second early, to follow in succession after Wakefield. Makes a compact, hard flat head. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, \$1.50.

SOLID SOUTH.—A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crop, and is equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

This is a favorite sort with market-gardeners and truckers, to grow for earliest cabbage, both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid, blunt-pointed heads, small outside leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care, and our sales, which have always been very large to truckers all throughout the South, have steadily increased each successive year. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.90; in 5-lb. lots, \$1.75 per lb.

ENDIVE Makes a most excellent salad or garnishing for use during the late summer and fall. Use same as lettuce.

CULTURE.—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to 1 foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons, give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED.—The best variety for general use. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, lb. 90 cts.

WHITE CURLED.—Finely cut leaves, almost white; can be used without blanching when young. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, lb. 90 cts.

KALE, or BORECOLE.



Kale or Borecole.

CULTURE.—Scotch and Siberian are the popular kinds for fall sowing. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart. It is best to sow in drills and cultivate. Spring or Smooth Kale can also be sown in the fall, as it is equally as hardy as the Curled Kales, but quicker growing and can be seeded later and cut during the winter and spring, yielding salad earlier than the winter varieties. Sow winter sorts 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre. Spring Kale, 8 lbs to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.

Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale—A popular variety in the Norfolk and other trucking districts for market purposes. Makes a quick and large growth; leaves of a bright, deep green color, exquisitely curled and crimped. It is very hardy and makes large yields. **Oz. 5 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts per lb.

Curled Siberian (BlueKale)—One of the most popular varieties for home use and home market all throughout the South. The plant is dwarf, spreading and very hardy, standing the winter without protection. The leaves are green, slightly tinted with purple, and of superior table qualities. **Oz. 5 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts per lb.

SPRING or SMOOTH KALE.—Largely sown in the fall for cutting during the winter and spring before the winter kinds are ready. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. for 25 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.

Turnip Rooted Kale—Rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. It makes a growth somewhat similar in appearance to the curled kale, but is of superior flavor and table qualities. In addition to making fine kale, it also makes a parsnip-like root, which is of excellent flavor and can be cooked and used the same as carrots or parsnips. It thus makes a combination vegetable, furnishing both a salad and root crop. It will yield fully as much, or even more cuttings, than the regular Siberian Kale, and it stands longer without going to seed. It is entirely hardy, and will stand the coldest weather. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

I have been planting your Turnip-Rooted Kale for three seasons and find it a very satisfactory crop to grow for early market.—M. C. PENNY, Wake Co., N. C., May 23, 1910.

I wish you could see my Turnip-Rooted Kale that I got from seed bought of you. I sowed it broadcast very thin, in a rich soil. Some bunches of it are two feet high, and a bushel basket will not cover them. It is the best salad I have ever eaten in my life. It has no equal. It is much better than any I have ever seen. Will stand the coldest weather. I never expect to sow any other kind for salad, it is so much better tasted and will outlast any other; does not go to seed early like other salad, and will stand cutting a number of times. It just caps the climax in the salad line; there is none better. I recommend it to all gardeners. Once tried, they will never be without it again. I have been sowing it for five years, and expect to sow it as long as I live to sow any kind.—MRS. E. J. MORRIS, Southampton Co., Va., April 18, 1909.

KOHL RABI.

Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when roots are 2 or 3 inches thick, when they are very tender and delicate. Also makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre. For late use, sow in drills from June to September, thinning out to eight inches apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.

RADISH.

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. They do best in a light, rich, mellow well-worked soil. All varieties can be sown in the fall. The winter varieties should be sown out-of-doors in August or September, pulled up as wanted or stored for later use. The other varieties should be sown in cold-frames so that they may be protected during severe weather. They may also be sown in hot-beds during the winter, coming in at a time when other green vegetables are scarce.

Winter Varieties.

Of slower growth than other radishes, but the flesh is firmer and they are better keepers. Sow during August and September and when freezing weather comes on take up and pack in sandy soil, either buried out-doors or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

ROSE CHINA WINTER.—Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—One of the latest and hardiest. Oblong in shape, of large size. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

LONG WHITE SPANISH.—Flesh white, firm and pungent. Keeps as well as a turnip. 6 to 8 inches long. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

CHINESE or CELESTIAL.—Always mild and crisp. Large; flesh and skin pure white. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 60 cts.

Turnip and Olive Shaped Varieties.

CRIMSON GIANT.—Often 6 to 7 inches round, but solid and juicy, tender and crisp. Does equally well forced in beds or grown outside; also well adapted for fall sowing. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 60 cts.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.—One of the earliest; small top; mild and crisp. **Pkt. 5 cts.;** oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 50 cts.

EARLY WHITE TIPPED SCARLET.—Beautiful deep scarlet with white tip. Very early; small top. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.

EARLY RED or SCARLET TURNIP.—The most popular of all radishes. Early, round, small top; crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP.—Similar to above except the skin and flesh are pure white. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

GOLDEN GLOBE SUMMER.—Tender and crisp even in the hottest seasons. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED.—Extra early and extra good. Crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Olive shaped, scarlet with white tip; a quick grower; quality fine. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

YELLOW OLIVE SHAPED.—For summer growing; fine even in hot season. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

MIXED TURNIP RADISHES.—All the early round and olive shaped varieties mixed. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

LONG VARIETIES.

LONG WHITE NAPLES.—Fine grained; very best quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET.—Ready in 25 days when grown outside. Small top; no neck. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.—Shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and earlier. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

WHITE STRASBURG.—For summer; ready in five weeks, but remains crisp when large and old. **Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 40 cts.

LONG RADISHES MIXED.—**Pkt. 3 cts.;** oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, lb. 35 cts.

LETTUCE.

CULTURE.—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water, to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. For autumn, sow in July or August and transplant as soon as ready. They will head up for use late in the fall. For later use transplant to cold-frames, protect during severe spells, and they will head up during November and December. The hardy varieties, like Wood's Cabbage, can be sown in September and October, transplanted later to rows where they are to grow, and protected with straw or litter they will stand the winter and head up early in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold-frames or hot-beds to head up during the winter. Wood's Improved Big Boston is the best for sowing early in the fall. Wood's Cabbage is better for sowing later, as it is hardier and stands more cold weather. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Should plant lice attack the plants in hot-beds and greenhouse, apply tobacco dust to plants and soil or fumigate with tobacco; for green lettuce worm apply, while the dew is on, pyrethrum mixed with three times its bulk of flour.



WOOD'S CABBAGE LETTUCE

The Hardest and Best Lettuce for Outdoor Growing

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce—One of the best and most popular of cabbage lettuces, both for spring and fall planting. Makes large, solid heads of excellent quality. Very popular and salable for market, and is also a most desirable variety for home use. Does not shoot to seed as quickly as other kinds, and is also hardier. Will stand cold weather better. Introduced by us more than twenty years ago, fully maintains its fine quality and reputation. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, per lb. \$1.40.

EARLY PRIZEHEAD.—One of the best for the home garden, forming a large loose head, exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Fine for home use, but will not stand shipment long distance. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.00.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce is the best ever. Sown at the same time and under the same conditions as were two other kinds, it "beats them a block," and came under the wire with flying colors. It gave satisfaction in every particular, and, so far as that, so have all seeds purchased from you. Several of my neighbors, whose names I sent you for catalogs, ordered seeds and have fine crops from them.—C. F. WILSON, Calhoun Co., Ala., June 3, 1909.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce is far superior to any lettuce I ever raised, and stands more cold than any lettuce I ever raised.—N. J. NORTHAM, New Hanover County, N. C.

CRISP-AS-ICE.—A very superior family and home market lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich creamy-yellow hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.15.

MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER.—Forms large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside; very tender and of rich buttery flavor. A fine summer lettuce, resisting heat and drought and slow to run to seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

Cos or Romaine Lettuce—Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, blanch pure white and make solid heads as crisp as celery stalks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.15.

Grand Rapids—Makes a large handsome curly leaf-head of excellent quality. Excellent for forcing and shipping and also for outdoor planting both in the spring and fall. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.25.

May King—Extra fine for growing in cold-frames. Makes large round solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded. Grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches to a rich golden yellow. A remarkably good all-round first early lettuce. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

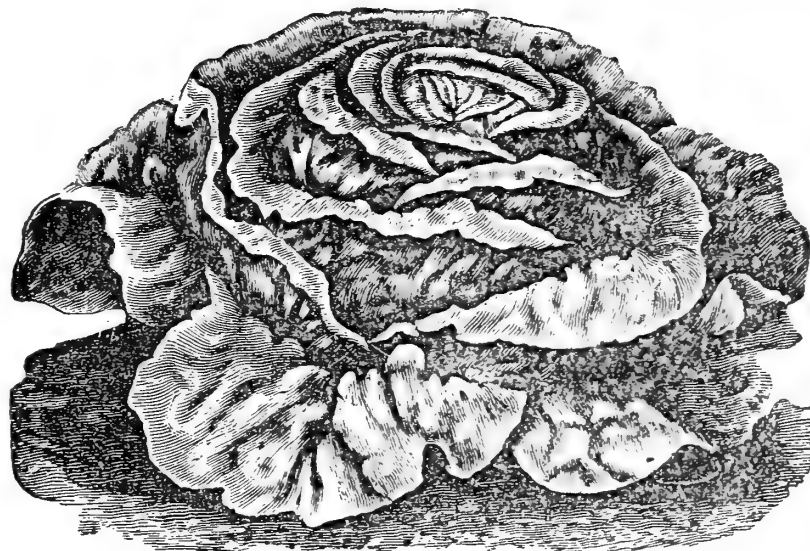
The May King Lettuce bought of you was a fine variety.—MRS. SALLIE F. CARROLL, Campbell Co., Va., September 21, 1908.

California Cream Butter—Does well every where and in all seasons. A good shipper, very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.

Improved Hanson—One of the best summer lettuces. Grows to a large size; solid and refreshing; crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb. 90 cts.

DUTCH BUTTERHEAD.—An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped heads of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.00.

BROWN DUTCH.—Extremely hardy; fine for growing outside during the winter. Makes a good solid head. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.** By express, \$1.15 per lb.



WOOD'S IMPROVED BIG BOSTON LETTUCE

The Best Lettuce for Hot-beds or Cold-frames for Market and Shipping.

Wood's Improved Big Boston—Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now, throughout the large trucking sections of the South, it is more extensively grown than all other varieties, except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use or in frames under canvass, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and 90 cts. per lb.

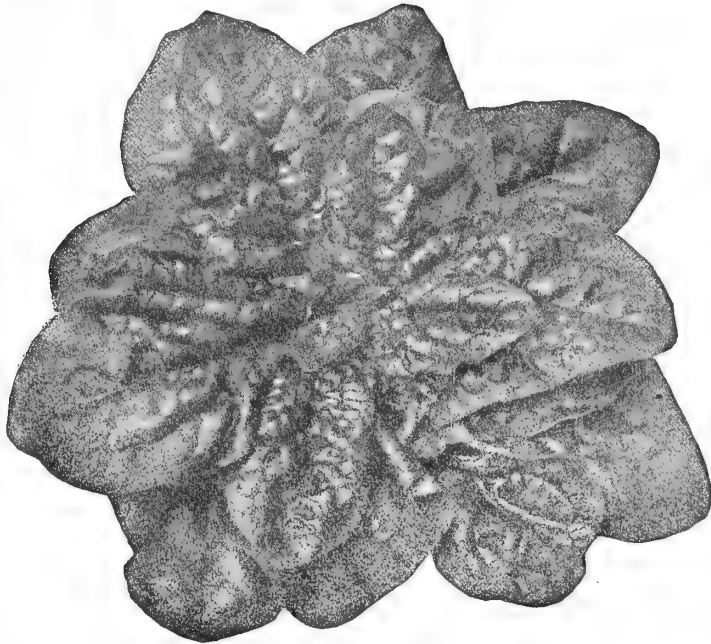
Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce is more satisfactory to grow than any other.—JNO. D. WOODY, New Hanover Co., N. C., May 23, 1910.

Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce in my opinion is the best lettuce on the market. It will stand as much cold or heat as any other variety. We have grown them so largely until it has only taken from 45 to 50 heads to fill a basket. We are only too glad to recommend them to all our friends.—A. THORNTON, Marion Co., Fla.

Wood's Improved Big Boston Lettuce has always given me satisfaction, and heads up well.—N. J. NORTHAM, New Hanover Co., N. C.

Spinach.

Spinach is most tender and succulent when grown on rich soil, making a salad much preferred to kale and turnip salad, and usually brings much higher prices. For fall use, sow in August or September. For winter or spring use, sow from the end of September through October. Sow one inch deep, in drills 12 to 15 inches apart. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 20 to 30 lbs. one acre.



Norfolk Savoy or Bloomdale—The earliest variety and the best for fall sowing for use during the winter and spring. Grows upright with thick dark green leaves, curled like the leaves of a Savoy cabbage. Very hardy and grows rapidly. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over at 17 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per lb.

LONG STANDING.—An improved strain of excellent quality for both spring and fall sowing. After reaching maturity it remains in condition for use longer than most kinds. Leaves comparatively smooth and very dark rich green. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over at 16 cts. lb.; 50 lbs. and over 14 cts. lb.

LONG SEASON.—A splendid new spinach, forming a rosette of intense dark green, thick, tender, succulent, crumpled leaves, which remain fresh long after cutting. No other variety will stand so long without running to seed. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 20 cts. lb.

ROUND THICK LEAVED.—Grows very rapidly, making a cluster of thick, dark green, slightly wrinkled leaves of the finest quality. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. for 80 cts.

Garden Peas.

Peas should be planted in this latitude in July and August, further South early in September for late crops. Late crops, marketed after the frosts have killed the crops in northern sections, always sell at top prices. The markets are then bare of locally grown vegetables.

ALL VARIETIES 5 CTS. PER PACKET.

	By express or freight.			Postpaid.
	Qt.	Peck.	Bushel.	Qt.
Wood's Lightning Excelsior,	\$0.25	\$1.60	\$5.50	\$0.40
Pedigree Extra Early, .....	.30	1.75	6.00	.45
Prolific Early Market, .....	.30	1.75	6.00	.45
First and Best, Philadelphia Extra				
Early and Early May, each, .....	.20	1.50	5.00	.35
Alaska, .....	.25	1.50	5.00	.40
Large Podded Alaska, .....	.30	1.75	6.00	.45
Gradus or Prosperity, .....	.35	1.90	6.75	.50
Thomas Laxton, .....	.35	1.90	6.75	.50
Tom Thumb, .....	.25	1.60	5.50	.40
Eclipse or Surprise, .....	.30	1.75	6.25	.45
McLean's Little Gem, .....	.25	1.65	5.75	.40
American Wonder, .....	.30	1.75	6.25	.45
Nott's Excelsior, .....	.30	1.75	6.25	.45

Marrowfat Peas—Hardier and more prolific than the extra early kinds, and if planted in November, December or January will stand the winter and make their crop just after the extra earlies.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts., postpaid. By express, qt. 15 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel \$3.00.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT.—Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts., postpaid. By express, qt. 15 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.75.

MARBLEHEAD EARLY MARROWFAT.—3½ feet high, pods 3 inches long, each containing 6 to 8 peas. Yields more pickings than any other pea. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 35 cts., postpaid.** By express, qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.20; bushel, \$3.75.

Celery.

Golden Self Blanching—**FRENCH GROWN.** Our stock is grown expressly for us by the originator in France and imported direct and must not be confused with cheap American-grown seeds which we do not handle at any price. Our strain makes beautiful, stocky, heavy, perfectly solid stalks 18 to 20 inches high, of the most delicate flavor and good keeping quality. Nearly as early as White Plume, heart large, solid, crisp and brittle; excels all others in tenderness and nutty flavor. Crop very short. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. \$1.25; ¼ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$15.00, postpaid.**

Rose Ribbed Self-Blanching—Similar to Golden Self-Blanching except that the outside ribs are tinged with a beautiful rosy pink. Grown in France by the same grower who supplies our Golden Self-Blanching, and imported direct. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 2 oz. for 40 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.**

Improved White Plume—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white, upon reaching maturity. In succulence, crispness and flavor, it is all that can be desired. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.65.

PINK PLUME.—Practically identical with White Plume except that the stalks are tinged with pink, and has all the fine qualities of the White Plume. One of the most beautiful of all celeries. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50.

SNOW WHITE.—A large self-blanching, vigorous celery; always solid. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

GOLDEN HEART.—One of the best general purpose celeries. Half dwarf, solid, no strings, fine nutty flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.**

GIANT PASCAL.—Stalks large, thick and solid with golden heart. A fine keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.**

Tomato.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
June Pink,	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$2.50
Spark's Earliana, .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Nolte's Earliest, .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Wood's First Early, .....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Fordhook First, .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Chalk Jewel, .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Bonnie Best, .....	.10	.40	1.00	3.50
Early Acme, .....	.03	.15	.50	1.50
Beauty (our improved strain), .....	.05	.15	.50	1.60
Favorite, .....	.03	.15	.45	1.50
Perfection, .....	.03	.15	.45	1.50
Paragon, .....	.03	.15	.45	1.50
Wood's Improved Trophy, .....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
Livingston's Globe, .....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
Success, .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Wood's Improved Ponderosa, .....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Matchless, .....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Royal Red, .....	.03	.15	.45	1.50
Stone, .....	.05	.15	.50	1.60
Dwarf Stone, .....	.05	.20	.60	1.75
Dwarf Champion, .....	.05	.20	.60	1.75
Livingston's Coreless, .....	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Golden Queen or Yellow Trophy, ....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Yellow Plum, .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00

WE DELIVER all seeds quoted postpaid to any post-office or express office in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, all charges prepaid at our expense

Onion Seed for Fall Planting.

TO MAKE LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.—Sow in seed-bed in August and September, and when the size of a goosequill transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in rows a foot apart. Don't fail to transplant; it is not unusual to double the yield by transplanting. For fall sowing we recommend Extra Early White Pearl, Mammoth Silver King, Prize Taker, Copper King, the Bermudas and the Southports. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs., one acre.



Extra Early White Pearl.

American Varieties.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75, postpaid. By express, lb. \$2.65.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50.

SILVER SKIN.—Excellent for family use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.65.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50.

WHITE QUEEN.—For pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.50.

Spanish or Italian Onions

These are particularly well adapted for fall sowing for early spring market. They are milder and tenderer than the American varieties.

Extra Early White Pearl—The quickest of the white sorts. Makes large, pearly white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sow in the fall. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.40.

Mammoth Silver King—One of the earliest, and at the same time, one of the largest of the Italian onions, often growing 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The bulbs are of an attractive shape, flattened but thick. The skin is a clear silvery white, the flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. Reports indicate that this onion does well in every part of the country, adapting itself to a great variety of soils and climate. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.

The Mammoth Silver King Onion seed I bought from you last spring did remarkably well. From one-sixteenth of an acre I grew eighteen bushels. I am to-day sending for 6 lbs. of your Mammoth Silver Onion Seed.—JNO. S. DIXON, Pitt Co., N. C., December 28, 1909.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King—Large and of particularly fine flavor like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.40.

Copper King—Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.30.

Bermuda Onions, Genuine Tenerifef Grown.

The growing of Bermuda onions is one of the big agricultural industries of the South, and large profits are being made from them. The first necessity is good seed, and these can only be had from the Island of Teneriffe where the best Bermuda onion seed in the world are produced and where every ounce of our stock is grown and imported direct. We know of no better strain to be had anywhere. For best results sow half an inch deep in beds and transplant.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Large, flat pure white, very early and of extremely mild and sweet flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.35, postpaid. By express, \$2.25.

WHITE BERMUDA.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid. By express, \$1.90 per lb.

RED BERMUDA.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$1.90, postpaid. By express, \$1.80 per lb.

Onion Sets for Fall Planting.

Culture.—All varieties may be set out in the fall. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 1 foot apart and about half an inch deep, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted 9 inches apart in rows 15 inches apart and covered to the depth of an inch. Fall planting should be more generally practiced, as it has proved quite uniformly successful.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—One of the best and most profitable varieties for fall planting. Is extra early, pure white, mild and delicate flavor. They grow large and come in earlier than any other variety. Very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. Qt. 30 cts., postpaid. By freight, qt. 20 cts.; pk. 90 cts. Bushel prices on application.

I ordered through a friend last fall one bushel of White Pearl Onion Sets from you and now I have the finest onions in the country. I raised them last year and grew the first and largest that came to market.—W. NORMAN LE COUTEUR, Louisa Co., Va., February 17, 1910.

Your Pearl Onions cannot be beaten if equalled. I raised some as large as saucers.—W. H. HOLFORD, Halifax Co., N. C.

I recommend the White Pearl Onion to be the best fall onion I ever planted.—M. N. KLOCKLEY, Lexington Co., S. C., October 19, 1909.

YELLOW POTATO (Yellow Multiplier, or Hill Onion).—This makes a large-sized onion, of mild flavor and excellent quality. Is of a reddish yellow color and a good keeper. Never makes seed, but divides up from the root, one medium-sized onion often producing as many as twelve medium to small sets. The very smallest sets produce one or two large onions, the larger sets from two to twenty onions in a hill. A desirable variety both for market and home use, and very popular throughout the South. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut), qt. 30 cts., postpaid. By freight, qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1; bus. \$2.50. Medium sets (about the size of an egg), pk. 80 cts.; bus. \$2.00. Bushel price fluctuates.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white and not as large, but is very productive and of finest flavor and a better keeper. Qt. 25 cts., postpaid. By freight, qt. 15 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bus. \$2.00.

YELLOW DANVERS.—Qt. 25 cts., postpaid; By freight, qt. 15 cts.; pk. 75 cts. Bushel prices on application.

SILVER SKIN.—Qt. 30 cts., postpaid. By freight, qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1. Bushel prices on application.

Wood's Turnip and Rutabaga Seeds.

CULTURE.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. The early turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips require three pounds per acre.

PRICE:

All varieties, unless otherwise quoted, oz.
5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. postpaid 45 cts.
By Freight 35 cts. per lb., 5 lb. for \$1.50

White-fleshed Varieties.



Early Red or Purple Top.

EARLY RED or PURPLE TOP (flat strapleaved).—Flat; white with purple top; fine grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top except that it is pure white, sweet and tender.

MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yield; fine for table, market and stock feeding. **Lb. 50 cts.,** postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S IMPROVED RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. **Lb. 55 cts.,** postpaid. By freight, 45 cts. per lb.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—The earliest turnip in cultivation. Size medium; shape flat; flesh and skin pure white with purple top; very tender and of the finest quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.,** postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Similar to Purple Top Milan except that it is pure white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.,** postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. **Lb. 50 cts.,** postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large, round white; fine for table and stock; a big yield.

SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE.—A superior large white round turnip. Flesh firm and solid.

EARLY STRAPLEAF WHITE GLOBE.—A quick grower similar to Red Top White Globe except that it is pure white; of excellent quality and flavor. **Lb. 50 cts.,** postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality; fine-grained and very sweet. **Lb. 50 cts.,** postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties.

LARGE AMBER or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip.

GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor.

Salad Varieties.

SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE.—Makes white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. **Lb. 50 cts.,** postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety grown exclusively for salad. **Lb. 45 cts.,** postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

HOLLYBROOK SALAD.—Will yield more cuttings than any salad we have ever grown, a single turnip having 25 to 30 distinct tops. In addition to yielding a large quantity of the best salad it produces a root of good size which is first-class for stock feeding. Our stock is very limited. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00,** postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

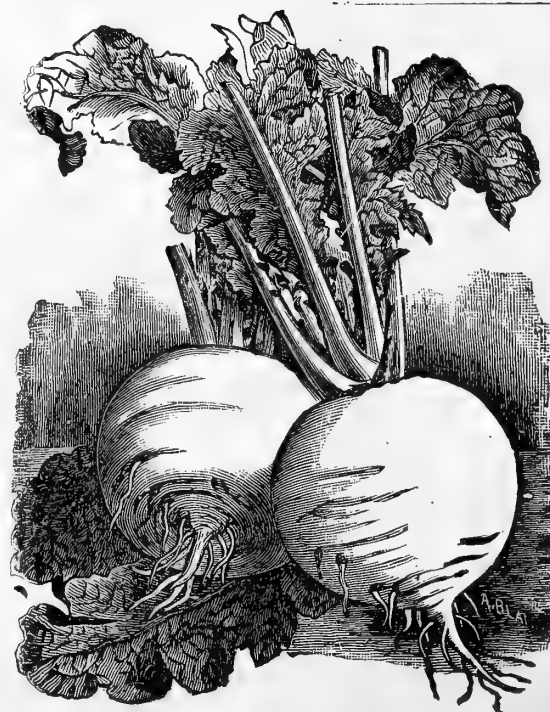
Rutabaga or Swede.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety. A large yielder, good keeper, hardy, sweet and solid.

WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—An improved strain grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. **Lb. 50 cts.,** postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm and sweet. Grows large; fine for table and stock.

BREADSTONE or BUDLONG.—Makes fine medium-sized roots of the best table quality.



Southern Snow White Globe.

Other Vegetable Seeds.

Full Description and cultural information about these varieties is contained in our Annual Seed Book for 1910. Our new Annual Seed Book for 1911 will be ready about January 1st.

BEETS.

	By mail, postpaid.				By Ex.
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Wood's Crimson Globe,	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$0.65
Arlington Blood Turnip, .....	.05	.10	.20	.60	.50
Crosby's Improved Egyptian, .....	.05	.10	.20	.70	.60
Detroit Dark Red, .....	.05	.10	.20	.60	.50
Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar, ....	.05	.10	.20	.60	.50
Extra Early Eclipse, .....	.05	.10	.20	.60	.50
Extra Early Egyptian, .....	.05	.10	.20	.65	.55
Improved Early Blood Turnip, .....	.05	.10	.20	.60	.50
Bastain's Early Blood Turnip, .....	.05	.10	.20	.60	.50
Edmond's Early Blood Turnip, .....	.05	.10	.20	.60	.50
Early Model Red Globe, .....	.05	.10	.25	.75	.65
Long Smooth Blood, .....	.03	.08	.15	.55	.45
Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet, .....	.03	.08	.15	.50	.40

BROCCOLI, White Cape, .....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	3.40
BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Perfection, ..	.05	.15	.50	1.50	1.40
Improved Long Island.—Pkt. 10 cts. : ..	40 cts.;	¼ lb.	\$1.00.		

LATE CABBAGE.

(For Early Varieties, see page 23 of this Catalog.)

	By mail, postpaid.				By Ex.
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Louisville Drumhead,	\$0.03	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$1.40
Surehead, .....	.03	.15	.45	1.50	1.40
Buncombe, or North Carolina, .....	.05	.20	.50	1.60	1.50
Green Glazed, or Worm Proof, .....	.03	.15	.45	1.50	1.40
Autumn King or World Beater, .....	.05	.20	.50	1.50	1.40
Large Late Flat Dutch, .....	.03	.15	.40	1.40	1.30
Large Late Drumhead, .....	.03	.15	.45	1.40	1.30
Wood's Prizehead Late Flat Dutch, ..	.05	.20	.50	1.60	1.50
Am. Perfection Drumhead Savoy, .....	.05	.15	.45	1.60	1.50
Red Dutch, .....	.05	.20	.50	1.75	1.65

CARROT.

	By mail, postpaid.				By Ex.
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Wood's Scarlet Intermediate,	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.70	\$0.60
Early Scarlet Horn, .....	.03	.08	.20	.60	.50
Oxheart, or Guerande, .....	.03	.08	.20	.65	.55
Chantenay, or Model, .....	.05	.10	.20	.65	.55
Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted, .....	.03	.08	.20	.60	.50
Half-Long Danvers, .....	.05	.08	.20	.70	.60
Improved Long Orange, .....	.03	.08	.15	.60	.50
Large White Belgian (for stock), .....	.03	.08	.15	.50	.40
Large Yellow Belgian (for stock), ..	.03	.08	.15	.55	.45

	By mail, postpaid.				By Ex.
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.
EGGPLANT, Black Beauty,	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$3.40
Florida High Bush, .....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	3.40
New York Improved Purple, .....	.05	.25	.80	3.00	2.90
LEEK, Large Flag, .....	.05	.10	.25	.85	.75
PEPPER, Chinese Giant, .....	.10	.30	.90	3.50	3.40
Ruby Giant, .....	.10	.30	.90	3.00	2.90
Ruby King, .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Bell or Bull Nose, .....	.05	.15	.45	1.60	1.50
Neapolitan, .....	.05	.20	.65	2.25	2.15
Procopp's Giant, .....	.05	.15	.45	1.60	1.50
Sweet Spanish Mammoth, .....	.05	.15	.45	1.60	1.50
Golden Queen, .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Long Red Cayenne, .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75	1.65
Tabasco, .....	.05	.35	1.00	3.60	3.50
New Tomato, .....	.05	.35	1.00	3.60	3.50
Red Cluster, .....	.05	.20	.50	2.10	2.00

Parsley—For early spring use, sow outside in September or early October, give slight protection. Or sow in cold frame or hot-bed for winter use.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—Beautifully curled. Best for garnishing and flavoring; also attractive for edges of walks and beds. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

PLAIN OR SINGLE.—Stronger flavored than the curled; very hardy. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We supply all kinds of vegetable plants in their proper seasons. Will have late cabbage and celery up to September 15th; lettuce, cauliflower and early cabbage for fall setting during October and November. Whenever we cannot supply the varieties ordered, we will send a variety closely resembling it as possible.

LATE CABBAGE.—All leading kinds. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2 per 1,000. By mail, postage paid, 40 cts. per 100.

EARLY CABBAGE.—By express, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000. By mail, postage paid, 45 cts. per 100.

CELERY.—Principal varieties. By express, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000. Sent by mail, postage paid, 50 cts. per 100.

LETTUCE.—By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. By mail, postage paid, 40 cts. per 100.

THYME } 15 cts each, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.
SAGE }

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.—Common variety, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 50 cts.; 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 60 cts. for 100; 500 for \$2.50; 4.50 per 1,000.

MALINER KREN HORSE RADISH.—30 cts. per dozen; 50 for 75 cts.; 1.35 per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 65 cts.; 1.25 per 100; 500 for 4.50; \$8.00 per 1,000.

Asparagus Roots —Set out in November in good, rich, light, warm soil—the better the soil, the larger the crop. Plow or dig out rows 6 to 10 inches deep and 5 feet apart, put in a good application of well-rotted manure and Wood's Pure Animal Bone, and spread the roots, eye up, one foot apart, and cover with 2 inches of soil, and as cold weather approaches, cover with manure, which may be forked in early in the spring. To make white asparagus, earth up the beds 18 inches above the roots the second spring after planting and just before the growing season commences—this causes the stalks to blanch almost pure white. Do not continue cutting too late, as it will exhaust the plants. During the winter or early spring cut or burn off the growth, run over the rows with a one-horse plow very shallow so as not to cut the crowns, and apply well rotted manure or Wood's Pure Animal Bone. For quickest results use strong two-year-old roots. We will quote special prices on large lots.

Conover's Colossal.—Two-year-old roots, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Palmetto.—Two-year-old roots, 90 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

The end of October or during November is the best time for setting out Rhubarb Roots. Two-year-old roots set out at that time should yield a very fair crop the following season, although the stalks should not be pulled quite as closely the first season as they can be in succeeding seasons. It is best to set Rhubarb roots in a partially shaded or moist situation, and in good, well-enriched soil use plenty of well-rotted stable manure at the time of setting out, and keep the ground well mulched with leaves, straw or litter during the summer, so as to retain moisture as much as possible. Set the roots 4 feet apart, and keep the ground loose and well cultivated. At the approach of each succeeding fall or winter, the ground should be well covered with manure, which should be worked in early in the spring. 4 for 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

Sow Kohl Rabi in the Fall.

It may interest you to know that Kohl Rabi planted in September gives another winter vegetable, as I found it perfectly hardy, even the freeze of February 2nd failing to hurt it. The cabbage in the next rows were killed. I have just used the last of mine, and it had not become woody in the slightest.—Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Greenwood Co., S. C., April 9, 1909.

WOOD'S UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT.

Garden Collection of Hardy Bulbs.

For Spring Flowering Outdoors.

This collection is made of the same choice bulbs offered in this Catalog, and contains the best sorts for this purpose. The bulbs will bloom at different periods, and afford an endless display of beauty and grandeur from the earliest spring to commencement of summer. As prices are much lower than our regular rates, we can make no substitution.

PRICE OF FULL COLLECTION, \$5.00; HALF OF THIS COLLECTION, \$3.00
Express or Freight Charges to be Paid by Purchaser.

24 Bedding Hyacinths. Red, white and blue.
18 Hyacinths. White Italian and Blue and Rose Roman.
50 Wood's Special Mixed Single Tulips.
50 Wood's Special Mixed Double Tulips.
10 Keizerkroon Tulips.
10 Cottage-Maid Tulips.
24 Mixed Parrot Tulips.
12 Poeticus Narcissus.
12 Princeps Narcissus.
12 Double Incomparabilis Narcissus.

60 Crocus. Named sorts; separate colors.
100 Crocus. Finest mixed colors.
12 Anemones. Single mixed.
12 Anemones. Double mixed.
12 Chionodoxa Lucillae (Glory of the Snow).
12 Spanish Iris. Mixed colors.
12 Scilla Siberica.
12 Sparaxis Tricolor. Mixed.
24 Snowdrops. Single.
4 Lilium Candidum.



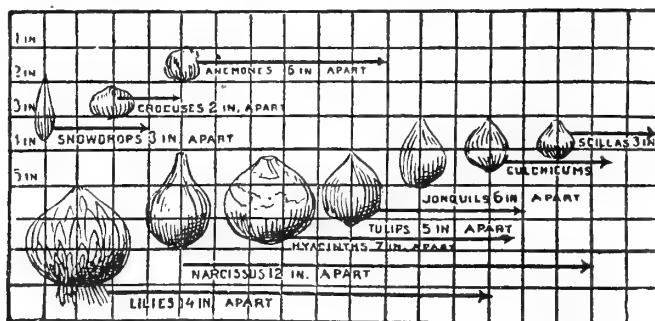
How to Plant and Grow Bulbs.

Cultural Directions are given under the head of each different class of bulbs. These directions are the same as followed by our most successful flower growers, and the result of our own personal observation and experience. The best success may be expected from our bulbs, provided reasonable care and attention is given.

Time for Planting out-of-doors is from September 15th until about December 15th. Planting is sometimes done even two weeks later, if the ground can be worked; but in order to get a good selection, it is much better to order early in the season, and plant out about October 1st, as this will give the bulbs time to get well-rooted before freezing weather.

Depth at Which Bulbs Should be Planted

Many of our customers are puzzled to know the proper depth and distance apart at which bulbs should be planted. The accompanying diagram conveys the information much more clearly and briefly than we could describe it. The chart will bear careful study.



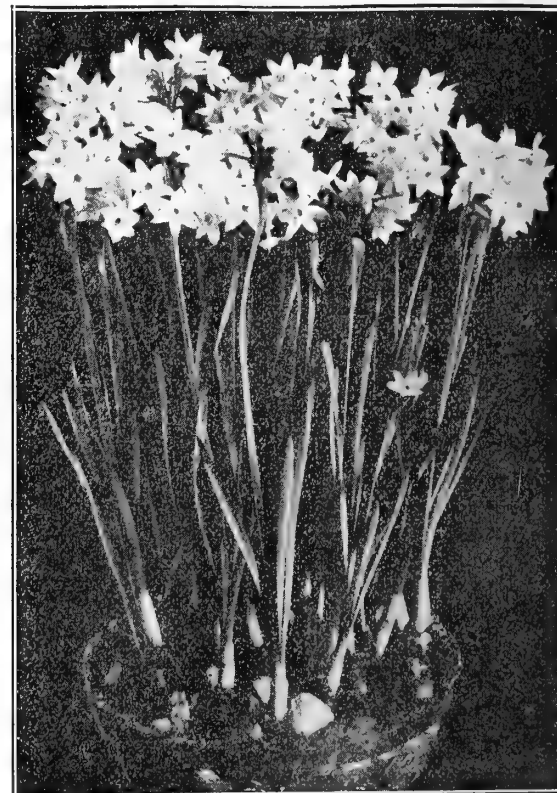
Giant White Narcissus.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY FLOWER THAT CAN BE GROWN IN THE HOUSE FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

They will bloom in water and rocks from six to eight weeks from time of planting, and are superior to Chinese Lilies. The flowers are larger, more attractive in color and very fragrant. A very unique simple and novel way to grow this variety of Narcissus is to place six or eight bulbs in a shallow glass or china bowl with water; support the bulbs with pebbles or gravel as you would the Chinese Lily, and place the bowl in the dark until the roots have started, when you should bring them to the light. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. Planted any time in September or October can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Each, 5 cts.; dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$3.00. Delivered anywhere in the United States.

GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS

Makes beautiful house-blooming Flowers, grown in open bowls with pebbles in water



Giant White Narcissus grown in water.

From a bulb of Giant White Narcissus purchased from you last fall, I had two clusters of 14 blooms each and one cluster of 13 blooms. The bulb was planted in a vase containing shells and water. If any one had a bulb to produce more than 41 blossoms, I should like to know of it. To me, mine was a wonder.—MRS. T. B. DAVIS, Carteret Co., N. C., January 21, 1910.

I have used your Hyacinths, Double and Single, and know them to be good.—W. H. GURKIN, Martin Co., N. C., May 23, 1910.

I enclose you a post card showing a bowl of your Giant White Narcissus, which I started Dec. 16, 1908. On the 20th of January they were photographed. This bowl contains 25 bulbs, and counting the little one you see to the right, there are 21 clusters of blooms, which run from 12 to 17 little blooms to the cluster. I raised these myself. They are such little trouble, and your bulbs are so successful, you may expect an order from me again next fall for a supply for winter. I only ordered 100 last fall, but think next fall will increase my order.—(DR.) M. B. LEWIS, Culpeper Co., Va., January 26, 1909.

HYACINTHS

The First Flowers of Importance to Bloom in the Spring. * * * * * Produce Beautiful Spikes of Bloom Strikingly Attractive in their Richness and Variety of Color.

Culture in Pots.—Use any good, rich soil, mixed with a little sand, potting so as to leave the top of bulb even with the soil. For a single plant use a 4 or 5-inch pot; but the effect will be prettier if three, six or as many as a dozen are planted together in a larger size pot, and still more effective if all are of one color. The soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, but do not pack it hard underneath. After potting, water thoroughly and place in some cool, dark place for four or five weeks, watering once about every ten days, enough to keep the soil moist.

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom, bring the first out about December 1, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they begin to bloom, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower and greatly decreases the blooming period.

Culture in Glasses.—For this purpose the largest and the heaviest bulbs should be used; therefore, we strongly recommend our **Exhibition Hyacinths**, and the single sorts are the best. Fill the glass with water, so that only the base of the bulb is immersed in it, and remove to a dark cool place till the roots have grown almost to the bottom of the glass. The water should be changed every week or two to keep it pure, and in doing this, draw the roots entirely out of the glass, and rinse both with clear water. When brought to the light, shade the glass from the full rays of the sun, the effect of which is to heat the water to a fatal degree, and remove from the window at night if very cold. Give plenty of fresh water and as much fresh air as possible when they begin to bloom.

Culture in Open Ground.—Any good garden soil will suit Hyacinths, and the depths at which they are planted should be determined by the character of the soil. If clay or very heavy, bulbs should not be covered more than three inches; if light, from four to six inches. They should be protected with manure, leaves or coarse litter to keep them from freezing.

Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinths.

The kinds mentioned below are "Varieties of Special Merit." They have been taken from our General List of Standard Sorts on account of their free-blooming qualities, and they can be relied upon as the very best free-blooming kinds in cultivation.

	Each.	Doz.
La Grandesse. —Pure snow-white; fine, large, well shaped bells; early,	\$0.15	\$1.50
L'Innocence. —Pure white; very large bells; flowers early, .....	.10	1.00
Garibaldi. —Brilliant carmine; very early, .....	.15	1.50
Gertrude. —Fine dark pink; very large bulb, .....	.15	1.50
Queen of the Blues. —The largest light blue Hyacinth in cultivation, .....	.15	1.50
Grand Maître. —Deep porcelain-blue; the truss is large, .....	.10	1.00
Ida. —The best pure yellow; delicate stem, with small bells, .....	.15	1.50

Collection of one of each of the above seven kinds for 75 cts., postpaid.

WOOD'S RAINBOW COLLECTION OF BULBS.

For Conservatory or House.

This collection is made up of the same choice bulbs offered in this Catalog, and will give an endless amount of bloom throughout the winter. Being offered at special prices, we can make no substitution.

Price of full collection, \$5.00; half of this collection, \$3.00. Express of freight charges to be paid by purchaser.

- 15 Single Named Hyacinths. Various colors.
- 12 Selected White Roman Hyacinths.
- 12 Miniature or Dutch Roman Hyacinths. White and pink.
- 12 Belle Alliance Tulips. Single scarlet.
- 12 Murillo Tulips. Double white, shaded rose.

- 12 Giant white Narcissus.
- 6 Golden Spur Narcissus.
- 6 Von Sion Narcissus.
- 3 Chinese Sacred Lilies.
- 24 Named Crocus. Three colors.
- 1 Bermuda Easter Lily. Large.
- 1 Mammoth Calla Lily.
- 12 Mammoth Freesias.

- 6 Allium Grandiflorum.
- 6 Ixias. Mixed.
- 6 Oxalis. Two kinds.
- 6 Sparaxis. Mixed.
- 6 Chionodoxa Gigantea.
- 6 Ranunculus.
- 6 Scilla Siberica.
- 6 Spanish Iris.



Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinth.

FLOWERING SHRUBS, HARDY PERENNIALS, Etc.

We shall issue, the end of September, a special descriptive list of flowering shrubs and hardy perennials suitable for fall planting, grown at our Kenbrook Farm. We shall take pleasure in mailing the descriptive list to anyone interested. The planting of flowering shrubs, hardy perennials, etc., is very satisfactory, as they grow and increase from year to year without replanting.

Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinths.

10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$2 for 25; \$7.50 per 100; 6 sold at dozen rates; 50 at hundred rates. Postage, 15 cents per dozen extra. At single rates, no charge for postage.

Alba superbissima.—A very fine white, tall spike.
Albertine.—Pure white, fine for forcing.
Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white, very large.
Grand Vedette.—Pure white, very large bells; early.
La Grandesse.—Extra fine, pure white.
L'Innocence.—Tall spike; pure white; good for forcing.
Mad. Van der Hoop.—Pure white, large bells. Very early and one of the best whites for forcing.
Mt. Blanc.—Fine pure white, large spike.
Snowball.—Pure snow-white; fine large bells; early.
Voltaire.—Pale waxy bluish.

BLUE.

Baron von Thuyll.—One of the darkest blue and purple Hyacinths known, and of easy culture; bells small and thickly set upon a long stem.
Bleu Mourant.—Splendid violet-blue.
Charles Dickens.—This is of light porcelain color; very pretty.
Czar Peter.—Very large bells, of clearest porcelain-blue; beautifully blotched with purple; large truss, and easily forced.
Grand Maitre.—See Special Varieties for description.

Collection of one of each of the above 30 kinds, \$2.10, purchaser paying charges.

Wood's Exhibition Double Hyacinths.

This List embraces the Very Finest Double Varieties in Cultivation, but we would Advise our Customers to Plant our Exhibition Single Hyacinths, as the Flowers are Very Much Larger.

10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$2 for 25, \$7.50 per 100. Add 15 cents per dozen by mail. Single bulbs mailed free.

WHITE AND BLUSH WHITE.

La Tour d'Auvergne.—Pure white, and the earliest double white; valuable for house-growing.
La Virginite.—Very large spike; creamy white.
Prince of Waterloo.—White, rosy center; large spike and large bells.
Royal Bouquet.—Pure white; flowers borne on long stems.

RED AND ROSY.

Bouquet Tendre (Waterloo).—Very fine dark red; good bloomer.
Bouquet Royal.—Bells borne on long stem; color, salmon-pink, red center; very attractive.
Grootvorst.—Peach-blossom pink; good truss.
Lord Wellington.—Extra fine blush pink; immense bells, and very early.

BLUE AND PURPLE.

Bloksberg.—Light blue, large bells, of a beautifully marbled appearance; it is one of the best double blues; early.
Garrick.—Azure-blue; large, compact spike.
Van Speyk.—Bright lavender-blue; very compact spike, with extra large bells.
Rembrandt.—Dark porcelain-blue; splendid spike; late.

Bouquet Orange.—Reddish yellow; small spike.
Goethe.—Light yellow, vigorous grower, and one of the best double yellows.
Minerva.—Fine orange-yellow, extra large flower.
 Collection of one of each of above, fifteen kinds, \$1.15; by mail, \$1.35.

WOOD'S SPECIAL ASSORTMENT OF NAMED HYACINTHS

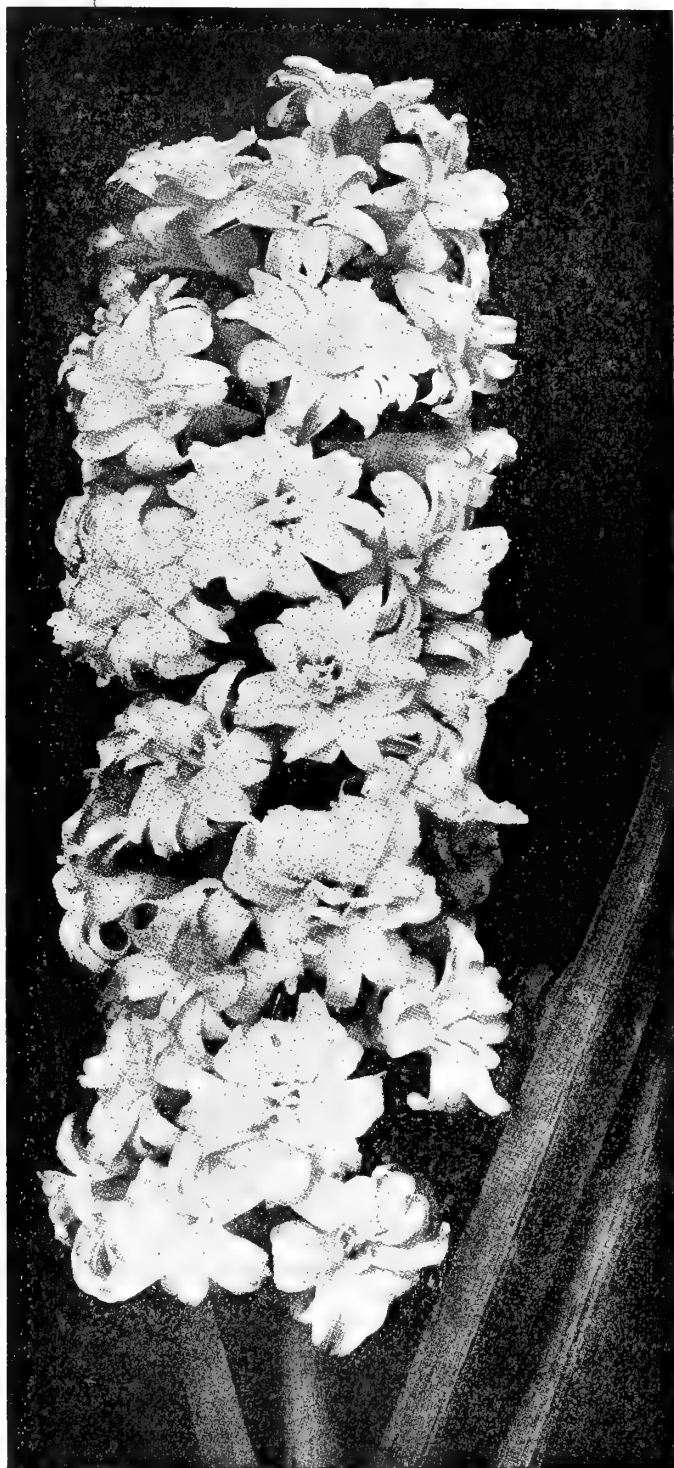
FOR GROWING IN WATER AND POTS, ALL FIRST SIZE, HAND-PICKED.

Below we give a selection of Exhibition Hyacinths for growing in water and pots. These collections are based upon what we know to be the best adapted to these purposes, according to our personal experience and tests. They embrace every shade of color, and owing to the fact that we make the selections of bulbs ourselves, may be expected to give splendid success.

COLLECTION No. 3—For Growing in Glasses.—12 bulbs, \$1.10, postage paid.

HYACINTH GLASSES.—Assorted colors, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

COLLECTION No. 4.—For Growing in Pots.—12 bulbs, \$1.10, postpaid.



Wood's Exhibition Double Hyacinth.

Select List of NAMED HYACINTHS, Second Size Bulbs.

These bulbs, while a little smaller in size than our Exhibition Hyacinths, will be found very satisfactory either for pots or outside. They are specially recommended for bedding, producing magnificent spikes, and are far superior to the ordinary Mixed Hyacinths. The varieties offered below bloom about the same time, and all the bulbs of any sort can be depended on to produce the same shade and grow to an equal height, so that in forming combinations contrasting colors can be selected with certainty, and the effect is greatly increased. We offer these bulbs in combinations for special beds.

Prices, all-varieties, each 8 cts.; doz. 75 cts.; 25 for \$1.25; 100, \$4.50 If by mail, add 10 cts. per dozen for postage.

- Alba Superbissima.—Pure white.

Albertine.—Pure white.

Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white.

Grand Vedette.—Pure white.

La Grandesse.—Pure white; large bell.

Mad. Van der Hoop.—Pure white; early.

Snowball.—Pure white.

Gertrude.—Dark pink.

Robert Steiger.—Bright red.

General Pelissier.—Deep crimson.
- Norma.—Fleshed-colored pink.

Lord Macaulay.—Carmine-pink.

Baron von Thuyll.—Dark purple.

Grand Maitre.—Deep porcelain-blue.

Charles Dickens.—Light porcelain.

Czar Peter.—Porcelain blue.

La Peyrouse.—Delicate lavender.

Marie.—Rich purple; large truss.

Queen of the Blues.—Light blue.

Ida.—Pure yellow.

Wood's Superior Hyacinths, in Separate Colors.

Wood's Superior Hyacinths in separate colors can be sold at considerably less price than where it is necessary to keep and name each individual bulb separately. These bulbs are all good-sized flowering bulbs, much larger than the ordinary mixed Hyacinths, and give excellent satisfaction for general forcing, for cut-flowers, or for out-door garden blooming in beds or borders.

Six sold at dozen rates; 25 at 100 rates; 1,000 prices on application. If by mail, add 10 cts. per doz. for postage.

SINGLE.				DOUBLE.			
	Each.	Doz.	100.		Each.	Doz.	100.
Red and Dark Red,.....	\$0.05	\$0.50	\$3.25	Red and Dark Red,.....	\$0.05	\$0.50	\$3.50
Pink and Rosy, .....	.05	.50	3.25	Pink and Rosy, .....	.05	.50	3.50
Pure White, .....	.05	.50	3.25	Pure White, .....	.05	.50	3.50
White Shaded, .....	.05	.50	3.25	White Shaded, .....	.05	.50	3.50
Light Blue, .....	.05	.50	3.25	Light Blue, .....	.05	.50	3.50
Dark Blue, .....	.05	.50	3.25	Dark Blue, .....	.05	.50	3.50
Yellow, .....	.05	.50	3.25	Yellow, .....	.05	.50	3.50
Single—all colors, .....	.05	.50	3.00	Double—all colors, .....	.05	.50	3.25



SUPERIOR SINGLE HYACINTHS.
Grown in Pots.

Miniature, or Dutch Roman Hyacinths.

Excellent for growing in pots, pans or boxes, blooming freely and early. They may be planted close together in pots or pans, or in beds in the open ground. We offer choice named varieties as follows, viz.:

- Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white.

Mad. Van der Hoop.—Pure white.

Gertrude.—Pink.
- Baron von Thuyll.—Dark blue.

Queen of the Blues.—Light Blue.

Gen. Pelissier.—Red.

Prices: Dozen, 40 cts.; 25 for 65 cts.; 100, \$2.50. If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

Roman Hyacinths.

The flowers, while smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinths, are borne in much greater abundance, each producing about six graceful spikes of bloom, which makes it a most valuable sort for cutting. They can be forced very easily, and if planted early and brought into the house at intervals of about two weeks, will yield a succession of blooms from Christmas to Easter. The Blue, Yellow and Rose sorts flower about two weeks later than the White, and we especially recommend them with the White Italian for out-of-door planting.

If by mail, add 10 cts. per doz. for postage.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
White.—Extra selected bulbs,	\$0.05	\$0.50	\$3.50
Rose.—Pink, .....	.05	.50	3.25
Blue.—Light, .....	.05	.50	3.00
Canary Yellow, .....	.08	.85	7.00
White Italian, or Persian.—Largest size bulbs for out-door planting, .....	.05	.50	3.00

Remember: If you want flowers in your house this winter, or in your garden next spring, you must plant bulbs this fall.



White Roman Hyacinths.

White Roman Hyacinths.

are the kind most largely used for cut flowers. They are the earliest to bloom, and deliciously fragrant.

TULIPS.

Culture in Pots.—For this purpose always select named sorts, and we suggest that the bulbs be all of one variety in the same pot. Put three in a 5-inch pot, or more in proportion in larger pots. Use ordinary good garden soil, and plant so that the top of the bulb will be just even with surface of the soil. Water thoroughly, and then give same treatment as hyacinths in pots (see page 31). The Duc Van Thol varieties are the earliest to flower in pots.

Culture Out-of-Doors.—In preparing a bed for Tulips care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant the bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the stiffness of the soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat the bed same as outdoor culture for hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure. Every year or two take the bulbs up and replant, as they work themselves down too deep to bloom well.

Tulips for Cut Flowers.

Tulips make one of the best, brightest and most attractive and satisfactory flowers for the table that can be used. They will also last as long or longer than any cut-flowers which are used for decorations. A bed of assorted Tulips used for this purpose will furnish a continuous feast for weeks during the early spring, when there are practically no other outdoor flowers in bloom.

Our Collections embrace the best sorts, and we have indicated their earliness of flowering by letters. These marked A are the earliest flowers, B next, etc. Height in inches is indicated by figures.

SELECT NAMED TULIPS, Single Varieties.

If to be sent by mail, add 5 cts. per doz., 40 cts. per 100, for postage. Six sold at dozen rates, 25 at 100 rates. Price per 1,000 on application.

Arcus (B 7).—Fine bright red; excellent for bedding; 3 for 10 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Belle Alliance (B 9).—Beautiful dark scarlet; sweet-scented; fine for forcing or bedding; 3 for 10 cts.; doz., 40 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Canary Bird (A 8).—Clear, rich golden yellow; excellent for forcing or garden; 3 for 10 cts.; doz., 80 cts.; 100, \$1.75.

Chrysolora (B 9).—Pure yellow; large showy flower. One of the best of this color for bedding, retaining its color until the petals drop. Each, 5 cts.; 3 for 10 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Couleur Cardinal (C 10).—Large, bronze-scarlet; distinct and fine. Each, 5 cts.; doz. 40 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Cottage Maid (B 9).—White, bordered with delicate pink. This variety is worthy of special mention, being a vigorous grower, and one of the best sorts for bedding or forcing; 3 for 10 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Crimson King (B 9).—Fine, showy, bright crimson; large flowers; good bedder and easily forced; 3 for 10 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Richness of Parma (B 9).—Red, yellow border; extra large flowers; one of the most vigorous growers and best bedders in our list; 3 for 10 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Duc Van Thol.—The earliest of all Tulips and very valuable for early forcing.

Scarlet.—5 cts. for two; 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.75 per 100.

Red and Yellow (A 7).—5 cts. for two; 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

White.—10 cents for three; 35 cts. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Rose.—10 cents for three; 35 cts. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Yellow.—10 cts. for three; 35 cts. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Geest Van Vondel (B 10).—Glossy cherry-red and white; one of the best; each 5 cts. Doz. 100. 35 \$2.00

Kaiserkrone (B 10).—Deep crimson, with broad orange border; good for forcing; large and effective, 3 for 10 cts. 30 1.75

Immaculee (A 9).—Pure white; large flower; fine forcer 25 1.50

La Reine (A 8).—Good white, tinged rose; fine for pots; 3 for 10 cts. 25 1.50

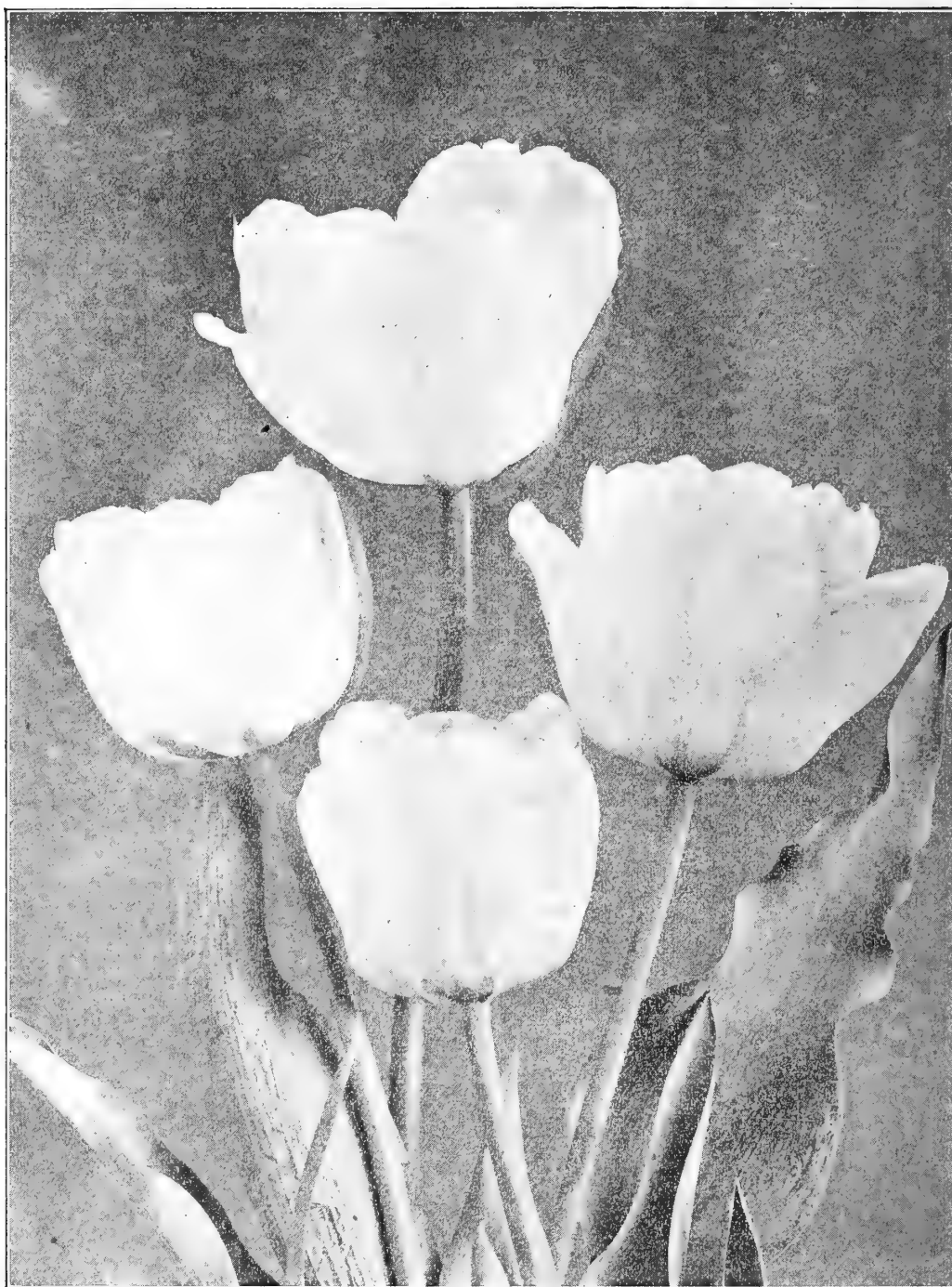
Pottbakker, Scarlet (A 9).—Bright scarlet, large flower; 3 for 10 cts. 35 2.50

Pottbakker, White (A 9).—Pure white; large and showy; 3 for 10 cts. 35 2.50

Proserpine (A 8).—Rich carmine-rose; large and very effective; can be forced in bloom by Christmas; each 8 cents 50 4.00

Rosa Mundi (B 8).—Bright pink, feathered white; 3 for 10 cents 25 1.50

Vermillion Brilliant (B 9).—Splendid dazzling vermilion; extra fine for pots or massing in beds; very effective; each, 5 cts. 50 4.00



Pottbakker White Tulip.

Van der Neer (B 8).—Finest of violet; 3 for 10 cts.40 3.00
Yellow Prince (B 9).—Large golden yellow; very showy; 3 for 10 cts.25 1.50

Double Varieties.

	Doz.	100.
Couronne d'Or (B 10). —Large, double, rich yellow, with small mixture of red; 4 inches in diameter. This is certainly one of the most attractive tulips in cultivation; each 7 cts. ....	.50	4.00
Duke of York (B 10). —White, blood-red center; 4 inches in diameter; each, 5 cts. ....	.25	1.50
Gloria Solis (A 9). —Rich bronze-crimson, with yellow edge; large; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.30	1.75
Imperator Rubrorum (A 9). —Dark scarlet; large and double; each, 5 cts. ....	.40	3.00
La Candeur (B 8). —Pure White; good for bedding, forming a splendid contrast with Rex Rubrorum. ....	.25	1.75
Murillo (B 8). —Magnificent blush white, shaded rose; the surest and best bloomer of any double Tulip; each 6 cts. ....	.40	3.00
Rex Rubrorum (B 9). —Bright crimson-scarlet; splendid for bedding; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.30	1.75
Rose Blanche (B). —New, white; very large; splendid for pots or bedding; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.25	1.75
Rubra Maxima (B 8). —Dazzling carmine scarlet, lower half of outer petals flamed with green. ....	.40	3.00
Salvator Rosa (B 8). —Deep rosy-pink shaded with blush white. Fine for bedding or forcing. ....	.40	3.00
Tournesol (B 9). —Red, with yellow edge; very sweet-scented; easily forced; fine, showy tulip for bedding; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.30	2.00
Yellow Rose (C 12). —Large golden yellow flower; late; cannot be forced; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.25	1.50

Choice Mixed Tulips.

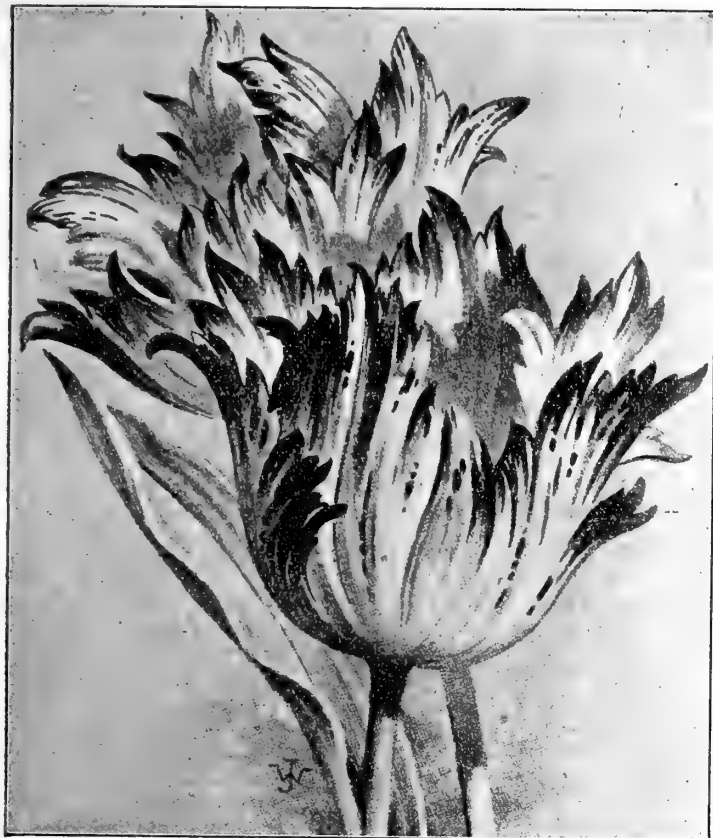
If to be sent by mail, add 5 cents per dozen, 40 cents per 100 for postage.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED SINGLE.—An extra fine mixture, composed entirely of named sorts of brightest colors blooming together; 20 cts. per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$9 per 1,000.
Fine Mixed Single.—First quality, 15 cts. per dozen; 80 cts. per 100; \$7 per 1,000.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DOUBLE.—Composed entirely of named sorts, proper proportion of bright colors all blooming together; an unexcelled mixture; 20 cts. per doz.; \$1 per 100; \$9 per 1,000.
Fine Mixed Double.—First quality; 15 cts. per dozen; 85 cts. per 100; \$8 per 1,000.

PARROT TULIPS.

The flowers of the Parrot Tulip are very peculiarly formed, the petals are all curiously slashed, while the colors are very brilliant and attractive. Chiefly used for out-door planting, and also desirable for baskets, etc. They will stand a little forcing late in the season. An excellent flower for cutting.
Fine Mixed Colors.—20 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.



Lilium Auratum.

The BERMUDA EASTER LILY, (*Lilium Harrisii*)

The grandest forcing Lily in cultivation, bearing a profusion of bloom that is marvelous. The flowers are of purest waxy white, and each plant bears from five to fifteen blooms, according to size of the bulb. Very easy to grow, and by bringing to the light at different times a succession can be had from Christmas to Easter. A great favorite both for pots and garden culture.

Mammoth Bulbs.—For exhibition plants; 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

By mail, \$4.00 per doz.

Large Bulbs.—(Eight to twelve flowers).—20 cents each; \$2.00 per doz.;

\$12.00 per 100. By mail, \$2.25 per dozen.

Ordinary Bulbs.—(Five to eight flowers).—8 cents each; 80 cts. per dozen; \$6 per 100. By mail, \$1.00 per dozen.

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

Annunciation, Madonna, or St. Joseph's Lily.

An old favorite garden Lily, with snow-white, fragrant blossoms. It is good for forcing, and blooms in the open ground in May. Large bulbs, 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100. By mail, 25 cents per dozen extra.

BEAUTIFUL JAPAN LILIES.

Ready November-First.

Auratum.—The magnificent gold-banded Lily of Japan. The flowers are very large, sometimes 12 inches across, of purest white, thickly studded with maroon spots, while through the center of each petal runs a clear golden band. Blooms from June to October. Extra large bulbs, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen. By mail, \$2.50 per dozen.

Speciosum album.—One of the most popular Lilies grown, bearing large, pure white flowers of delicate beauty, on strong stems. Excellent for pots or bedding. Blooms in August. Height, 2 to 4 feet; 20 cts. each; \$2 per dozen. By mail, \$2.50 per dozen.

Speciosum rubrum.—Same habit as the Speciosum album. Color white, shaded with deep rose and spotted crimson. One of the most beautiful of all Lilies; 20 cts. each; \$1.75 per dozen. By mail, \$2.25 per dozen.

Collection of one each of the above—3 beautiful Japan Lilies, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

LILIES.

The stately grace, magnificent beauty of form and variety in color of Lilies are unsurpassed by any of the class of hardy plants. They begin flowering in May, and the various species continue in uninterrupted succession until autumn. The bulbs increase year by year, and, planted in clumps or set in beds 12 to 15 inches apart, soon multiply, forming masses of marvelous and exquisite flowers.

Culture in Pots.—The bulb should be planted in rich, light soil, in from 6 to 8-inch pots, according to the size of the bulbs. Place so that the top of the bulb will be about half an inch below the rim of the pot and even with the surface of the soil. Do not pack the earth too firmly underneath the bulb. Water thoroughly after potting, and give same treatment as hyacinths in pots, but be careful not to give too much water till the plant has attained considerable growth. When the buds have formed, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. The Bermuda Easter Lily and "*Lilium candidum*" are the best sorts for forcing, and by planting early will flower by Christmas.

Culture Out-of-Doors.—Lilies can be planted in the garden, either in the fall or early spring, but fall planting is better. Select a partially shady situation, and have the ground thoroughly spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure, and shape the beds so as to shed water. Plant the bulbs from 5 to 7 inches deep, placing under each a handful of sand for drainage. Protect the bed thoroughly when cold weather approaches with a heavy coating of leaves or coarse litter, as on this depends the success of Lilies in the garden.

LILIES

planted out of doors
come up year after year
in constantly increasing
growth and development
of flowers.



Lilium Auratum.

CALLA LILIES.

Well-known house plants of great popularity. Of very easy culture; their one necessity being plenty of water. Our bulbs are large California dry roots, which are best for forcing, producing blooms much more abundantly than those usually grown in the house.

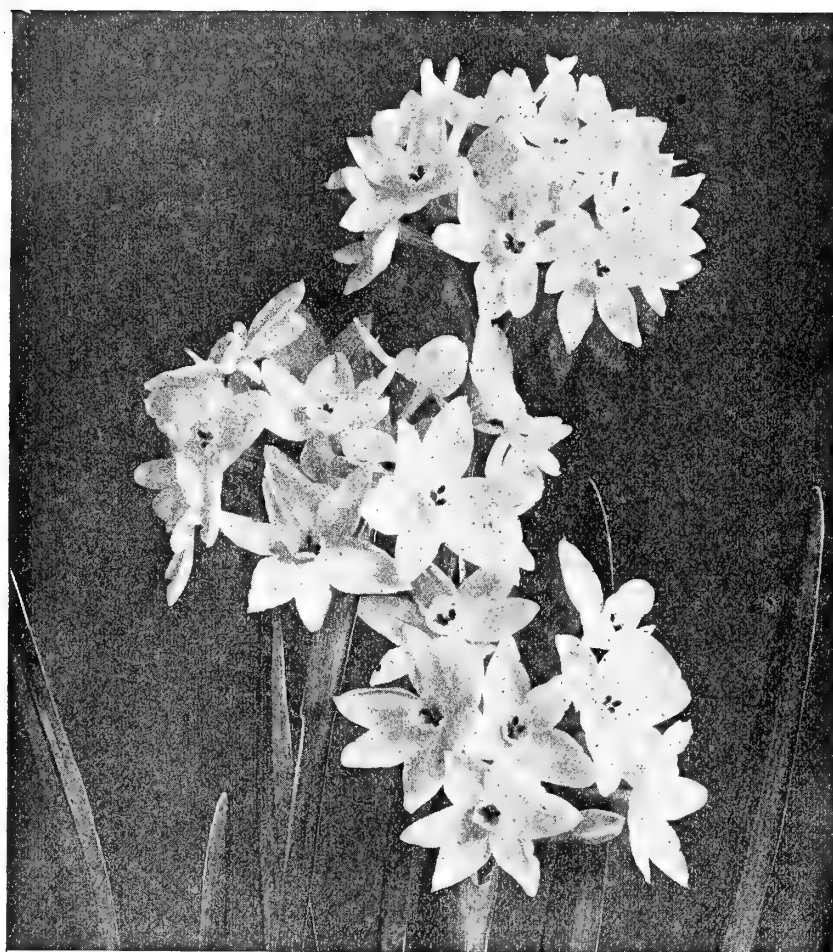
Mammoth Roots.—25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

First Size Roots.—15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Medium Size Roots.—10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

We prefer patronizing your house as we always receive better results from you than any other firm. We have never failed to get just what we called for.—W. M. Ledbetter, Rutherford Co., N. C., February 28, 1910.

Narcissus, Daffodils and Jonquils.



PAPER WHITE GRANDIFLORA NARCISSUS.
Grows excellently in bowl of water, with gravel.

Among early spring flowers these are in the front rank of popularity. Appearing just after winter, they animate our gardens with masses of gold and silver, while their fragrant blossoms in the home are invaluable for decorative purposes.

Culture in Pots.—Treatment same as for tulips in pots. The Polyanthus varieties are the earliest blooming, and can be forced as easily as Roman Hyacinths.

Culture Out-of-Doors.—All varieties of Narcissus should be grown in clumps and patches in every suitable spot, and there is not a spot where grass will grow in which Narcissus will not succeed. In planting, be guided by the size of the bulb, allowing 4 to 5 inches between small sorts, and 6 to 8 inches between large varieties. The bulbs will soon completely fill the space, forming a compact mass, and it is then their flowers are produced the most freely. Plant the bulbs about three inches deep, according to the size of the bulb. The Polyanthus varieties require slight protection.

Polyanthus, or Bunch-Flowered Narcissus.

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

These are generally used for forcing, and bear large clusters of delicately scented flowers—white, orange, yellow, etc. They are of earliest culture, succeeding well inside or out. Protect with covering of manure or straw if planted outside.

Giant White.—For description and price see page 30.

	Doz.	100.
Paper White. —Pure white; splendid for forcing and cut flowers,	\$0.25	\$1.25

Paper White Grandiflora. —These are excellent for growing in water; larger flowers and clusters than Paper White. Planted any time in September, can be easily brought into flower by Christmas,30	1.75
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Grand Soleil d'Or. —Rich yellow, with orange cup; a splendid bloomer,35	2.50
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Gloriosa superba. —Pure white, with rich orange cup, ..	.35	2.60
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Double Roman. —Clusters of white, with double yellow centers. This should be largely used, as it rarely fails to bloom very freely,25	1.50
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Mixed Polyanthus. —A number of very fine varieties, mixed together, producing very pleasing effects in pots or out-of-doors,25	1.50
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Double Flowering Narcissus.

If by mail, add 8 cents per dozen for postage.

Alba plena odorata. —A double, pure white variety, with exquisitely scented flowers. Excellent for outside planting and cutting. Cannot be forced; 2 for 5 cents,	\$0.20	\$1.00
Incomparabilis (Eggs and Bacon).—Full double flowers of rich yellow and orange; excellent for house and outside planting; 2 for 5 cents, .....	.20	1.00
Von Sion. —Rich golden yellow, with double trumpet. One of the best forcing sorts, and used in immense quantities by florists. An excellent garden sort; 3 for 10 cents, .....	.30	2.00

Jonquils, or Single Trumpet Varieties.

If to be sent by mail add 10 cts. per doz. for postage.

Empress. —A magnificent large variety, pure white, with yellow trumpet; bold and erect, and the best of the two-colored trumpets; each 6 cts.,	\$0.50	\$3.00
Emperor. —One of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. Flower of the richest yellow; trumpet of immense size, the petals of the perianth measuring 3½ inches across; each 6 cents, .....	.50	3.00
Golden Spur. —Splendid large, bold flowers of rich yellow color; excellent for pots or garden; early and free flowering; each 6 cents, .....	.50	3.00
Cynosure. —Light yellow, with rich, broad, yellow cup. Beautiful large flowers, 3½ inches across; splendid for forcing or outside; 2 for 5 cts., .....	.20	1.00
Leedsii. —A very pretty pure white variety with star-like flowers. It is free-blooming, fine for forcing or outside, and delicately scented; 2 for 5 cents, .....	.20	1.00
Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye, or Poet's Narcissus).—Pure white flowers, with orange cup, edged with deep crimson. Beautiful for outside planting. Splendid cut-flower. Owing to its great beauty this variety has never failed to please; 3 for 5 cents, .....	.15	.75
Princeps. —Deep golden yellow trumpet with sulphur perianth; large, fine flowers. One of the finest winter-flowering varieties; very early; 3 for 10 cents, .....	.25	1.25
Trumpet Major. —The standard single yellow Daffodil; deep golden yellow; splendid forcing sort, and largely used for outside planting; 3 for 10c., .....	.25	1.50

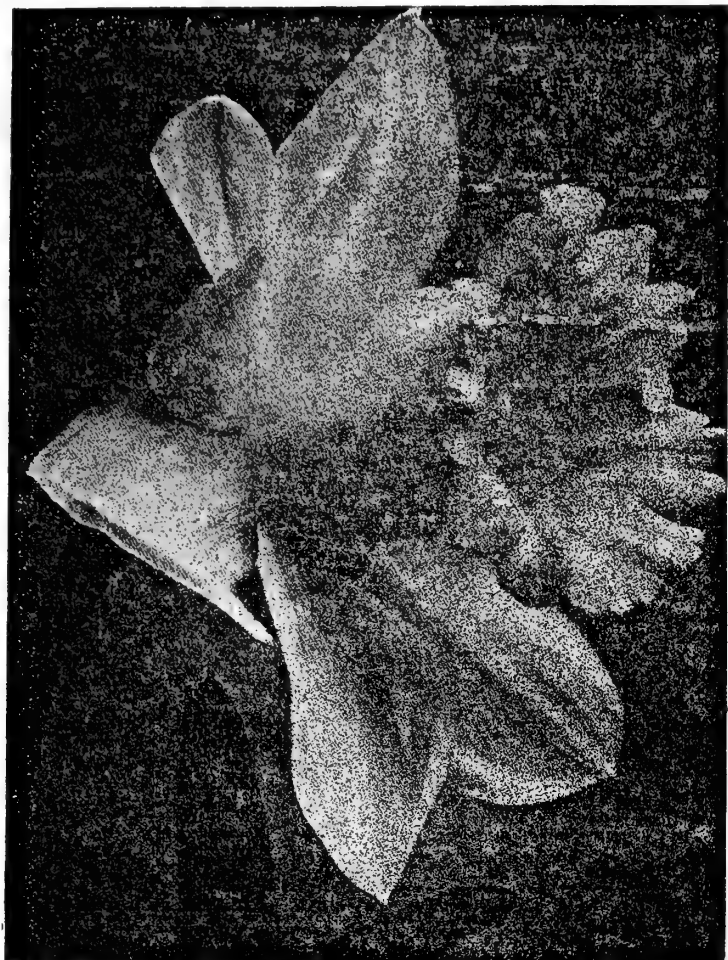


Poeticus Narcissus.

Chinese Sacred, or Oriental Narcissus.

This variety is grown by the Chinese for celebrating their New Year festivals, and as an emblem of good luck. It is one of the most satisfactory and easily forced of all bulbs, attaining such rapid growth and luxuriant development that you can almost see them grow. The bulbs are of immense size, each producing ten to fifteen flower stalks and bearing a profusion of large delicately scented blooms; white, with orange cup. They can be grown in pots of earth, but are more novel and ornamental in shallow bowls of water, a few pebbles or small shells being placed around the bulb to keep it from turning over when in flower. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. The bulbs commence to grow in a few days, blooming in about six weeks. A dozen bulbs started at intervals will give a succession of flowers throughout the winter. Our stock is of the very best, carefully picked, largest sized bulbs; inferior bulbs generally fail to flower.

Price (true Chinese-grown, extra large bulbs), each 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.; doz., \$1.00. By mail, each 15 cts.; 3 for 40 cts.; dozen, \$1.35.



Large Trumpet Narcissus—Emperor.

Hanover County, Va., Dec. 28, 1907.

THE GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS bought of you last Fall are in full bloom now, and they are the prettiest things you have ever seen. Every bulb bloomed and most of them had two or more spikes of flowers. They are the admiration of the whole neighborhood.

Mrs. M. C. Quarles.

Norfolk, Va., January 5, 1908.

THE GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS gotten from you when I was in Richmond last Fall are in bloom now and they certainly are fine.

I have been growing Narcissus in water for several years, but never had any to produce such large flowers and as many of them as your GIANT WHITES. Will certainly want more the coming season.

Mrs. P. R. Lash.

Jonquils.

Old-fashioned yellow flowers of the Narcissus family, but smaller and shorter flowers.

Single Sweet-Scented.—Three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 85 cts.

Double Sweet-Scented.—Dozen, 35 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Campernelle.—Large flowers; an excellent variety for forcing or outside planting; two for 5 cts.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

CROCUS.

One of the earliest blooming spring flowers and very effective in lawns and borders. They show off very prettily when planted in the turf of a lawn. When planting in the lawn, make a small hole about 2 inches deep with a dibble or sharp-pointed stick, and then cover with a little extra soil. They can be planted in this way without disturbing the appearance of the lawn. For best effect they should be planted in little groups of three or four bulbs of different colors together. The effect in the spring is beautiful, and the Crocus will be through flowering before it is necessary to cut the grass with the lawn mower. After flowering, the cutting of the grass does not injure the bulbs, and they will reappear year after year, proving an ever-recurring delight in the early spring. They are also very useful to plant in hyacinth or tulip beds, between the rows, thereby giving a succession of early flowers. Set the bulbs 2 inches deep and 2 or 3 inches apart, and plant as early in the fall as possible.

Named Large Flowering Crocus.

Flowers much larger and borne in greater profusion than the mixed sorts. These bloom well in the house, planted 2 inches apart in shallow boxes of loamy soil.

If by mail, add 20 cts. per 100; 5 cts. per dozen.

	Doz.	100.
Albion.—Fine dark purple,.....	\$0.15	\$0.75
Mont Blanc.—Pure white, .....	.15	.75
Sir Walter Scott.—Striped, .....	.15	.75
Cloth of Gold.—Rich yellow, .....	.15	.75
Mammoth Yellow, .....	.15	.75
Mammoth Mixed,	1,000, \$6.00..	.15 .65

Mixed Crocus.

If by mail, add 15 cts. per 100; dozen sent free.

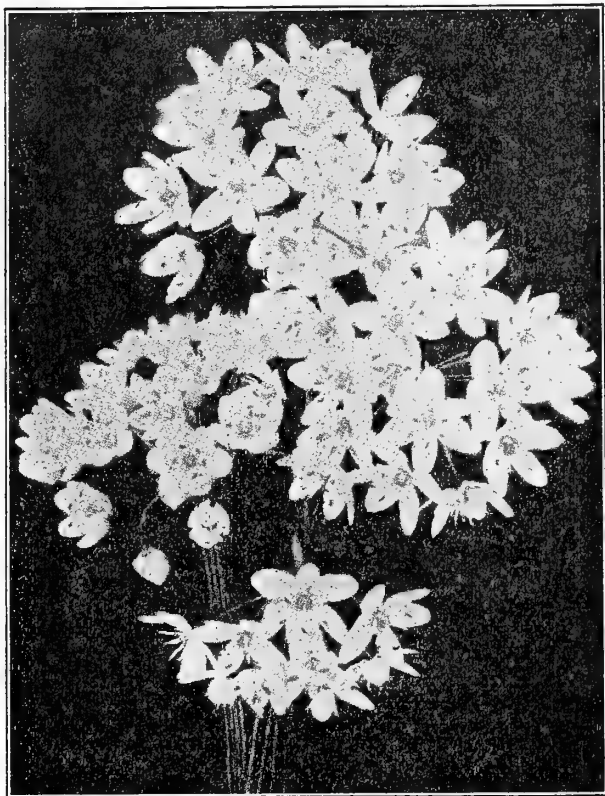
	Doz.	100.
Yellow.—Large,	\$3.10	\$0.50
White, .....	.10	.40
Blue and Purple, .....	.10	.40
Striped, .....	.10	.40



Large Flowering Crocus.

Miscellaneous Bulbs for Fall Planting.

The following list of bulbs includes varieties both for pots and out-doors. We give the following instructions as to planting, to which reference is made where special cultural instructions are not necessary.



Allium Grandiflorum.

Culture A, for Small Bulbs in Pots.—Plant six to eight bulbs in a 6-inch pot, placing them 1 to 2 inches apart, the top of the bulb to be just under the surface of the soil. Water well, and keep in a dark, cool place about ten days; afterwards set in a sunny window.

Culture B, for Large Bulbs in Pots.—Plant one bulb in a 5 or 6-inch pot, potting so as to leave the top slightly protruding above the soil; treat same as "Culture A."

Culture C, for Small Bulbs Outdoors.—Set the bulbs 1 to 2 inches deep and 2 to 3 inches apart, covering lightly with soil.

Allium Grandiflorum.

Splendid for winter flowering in the house. The flowers are pure white, borne in loose clusters, and are excellent for cutting. Height, 15 to 18 inches. Culture A. 3 for 10 cts.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

Amaryllis.

Ready November 1st.

We think *Amaryllis* should be very largely grown, as they rank among the most beautiful house flowers grown. They are as easily grown as hyacinths. Cultivate as per direction B, using 8-inch pots.

Johnsoni (Barbadoes Spice Lily).—This is the largest and best variety; rich crimson with white band in center of each petal. They bloom early in the season, each spike bearing four to eight flowers, which are most beautiful. Each, 30 cts.; doz. \$3.00.

Hellacoma.—An autumn-blooming variety of great beauty and fragrance. The spikes grow to 2 or 3 feet high; large clusters of beautiful silvery white flowers, flushed and tipped with rose. Each, 20 cts.; doz. \$1.75.

Anemones.

Attractive and ornamental plants, bearing large single and double flowers in spring and early summer. They should be very largely planted in beds. The effect and almost invariable free-blooming qualities of these will certainly give satisfaction. Various colors—white, blue, red, etc. Culture C. (See above.)

Single Mixed.—Doz., 15c.; 100, \$1.00.

Double Mixed.—Doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.75.

Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis.

One of the finest winter-flowering bulbs grown. A single plant, well grown, will fill a 6-inch pot, throwing up 50 to 70 stems, which bear an immense number of flowers of bright buttercup yellow. They commence blooming in about six weeks, and continue in greatest profusion and uninterruptedly for weeks. Extra large bulbs; two for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$2.

VARIOUS OXALIS.

Ready in October.

Pretty little plants for pots, hanging-baskets or rockeries. The foliage of itself is very ornamental, and the bright colored little blossoms are charming.

Culture.—Plant 6 to 12 bulbs in a pot, placing them about 3 inches below the soil. Water well and set in a warm, sunny window.

Prices of the following sorts: Two for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.75.

Bowellii.—Vivid rosy crimson; large, handsome, thick foliage.

Rose.—Fine large pink.

Versicolor.—Crimson and white; the earliest of all to flower and continues flowering about two months.

Mutiflora Alba.—Pure white.

Mixed.—Three for 5 cts.; doz. 15 cts.; 100, \$1.

Chionodoxa, (Glory of the Snow.)

Beautiful early spring-flowering bulbs, producing flower-stalks bearing ten to fifteen lovely scilla-like flowers. Splendid for clumps of edgings, and, blooming at the same time as snowdrops, form an excellent contrast if planted together. Perfectly hardy outdoors, and fine for winter forcing. Culture A or C.

Luciliae.—Charming bright blue, with large white center; two for 5 cts.; doz. 20 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Gigantea.—Unusually large flowers of lovely lilac-blue, with white center; two for 5 cts.; doz. 30 cts.; 100, \$2.

Freesia Refracta Alba.

One of the most charming bulbs known for winter-flowering and cut-flowers. The blooms are grown on long, graceful stems, and are white, delicately scented and very pretty. They force very easily, and can be readily brought into bloom by Christmas, if desired, and by having a dozen or more pots started in a cold-frame, a succession of flowers may be had throughout the winter. Our stock is the very best, being largest California-grown roots. Culture A.

Monster Bulbs.—Three for 10 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$2.

Large Bulbs.—Three for 5 cts.; doz. 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.



Freesia Refracta Alba.

Double Chinese Paeonies.

Paeonies have always held an important place among hardy plants, and with the wonderful improvements made during recent years, have established themselves among the leaders for popular favor.

Their requirements are so simple—a good, rich, deep soil and an open, sunny position, if possible—which, however, is not absolutely necessary, as they thrive almost equally as well in a partially shaded position, and a liberal supply of water during their growing season being sufficient to give an abundance and wealth of flowers, which rival the finest roses in coloring, and produce during their flowering season a gorgeous effect not equaled by any other flower.

They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, are not troubled with insect pests or disease of any kind, and once planted take care of themselves, increasing in size and beauty each year.

The roots may be planted at any time during the fall or early spring, but for best results they should be set out in fall.

Strong Roots.—Colors, red, pink or white; each, 25 cts.; doz. \$2.50; postage, 5 cts. each extra. Ready middle of November.

Bleeding Heart, (*Dielytra Spectabilis*.)

One of the most beautiful spring-flowering plants, bearing long racemes of beautiful pink and white heart-shaped blooms. Perfectly hardy and easily grown. Culture same as for paeonies; each, 20 cts.; dozen, \$1.75. Ready middle of November.

Ranunculus.

A pleasing class of bulbs, succeeding remarkably well in pots or open ground. Vivid colors range through white and crimson to purple. Culture A or C.

Double Turban Mixed.—Paeony-formed flowers; three for 5 cts.; doz. 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Double French Mixed.—Vigorous growers, with immense flowers; 3 for 5 cts.; doz. 15 cts.; 100, \$1.

Iris, (Fleur de Lis)—Fine, free-blooming bulbs for beds and borders. Colors vary from white and yellow to purple and black. When once established, continue to bloom each year.

English (Iris Anglica)—Large, handsome flowers, with rich blue, purple and lilac colors predominating. Height, 18 to 20 inches. Culture C. **Mixed colors, 2 for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.** Add 5 cts. per dozen, if by mail.

Spanish (Iris Hispanica)—A beautiful small variety, often called the Orchid Iris, from its delicately formed, beautiful flowers. Excellent for pots and outside. Colors, violet, yellow, blue, white, etc. Culture A or C. **Mixed varieties, 3 for 5 cts.; doz. 15 cts.; 100, \$1.**

Ixias—Charming little plants for pots, producing slender, graceful spikes of rich, varied and beautiful flowers. The center is always different from other parts of the flower, so that the blossoms opening in the sun's rays present a gorgeous display. Culture A. **Mixed colors, 3 for 5 cts.; doz. 15 cts.; 100, \$1.**



Double Chinese Paeony.

Lily-of-the-Valley.

Beautiful, modest, bell-shaped flowers, of pure chaste white, borne in graceful racemes too well known to need description. They are highly prized for cutting, and can be forced readily in a 7 or 8-inch pot. We handle these in very large quantities, and our stock is the famous Berlin-grown, three years old, and can be depended upon to give the best results. Culture A or C.

Extra-Selected Fips.—Dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.75; by mail, 100, \$2. Ready about December 15.

Scilla Siberica.

One of the most beautiful hardy spring bulbs, producing a profusion of exquisite rich blue flowers. If grown in masses their flowers fairly carpet the ground, and if grown with Crocus and Snowdrops, the effect is magnificent. Excellent also for pots. Culture A or C. **Three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, \$1.15.**

Snow Drop.

These graceful little plants are among the earliest spring flowers, often shooting up their delicate snowy white blossoms before the snow is off the ground. They produce beautiful effects planted in masses or edgings, and can be used with Scilla, Chionodoxa or Crocus for contrast. All of these small bulbs show prettily nestling in the turf, coming up from year to year. They are also used for planting between the rows of hyacinth and tulip beds, blooming just as the larger bulbs are coming up, the foliage afterwards forming a carpet of delicate green, which adds greatly to the effect. Culture C.

Single.—Three for 5 cts.; doz. 15 cts.; 100, 90 cts.

Double.—Two for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$2.

Elwesi (Giant Snowdrop).—Two for 5 cts.; doz. 25 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

Sparaxis.

A class of bulbs having large, beautiful flowers of various bright colors—crimson, scarlet, white, etc.; mottled and striped in the most pleasing and diverse manner. They are excellent for pots or cold-frames and succeed well outside with protection in cold weather. Culture A or C. **Mixed varieties, 2 for 5 cts.; doz. 20 cts.; 100, \$1.25.**

Spiraea Compacta Multiflora.

Splendid shrubby plants, with ornamental green foliage and beautiful feathery flowers. They are largely used for forcing, and make splendid plants for the garden. Ready in November. A new dwarf variety, with large clusters of pure white blossoms. Extremely free-blooming; each, 15 cts.; dozen, \$1.50. Add 10 cts. each, if by mail.



Lily of the Valley.

:: Flower Seeds for Fall Sowing ::

In the South perennials, biennials and hardy annuals may be sown outside in the Fall. These sowings make finer plants, much earlier and larger blooms and more brilliant colors. Perennials and biennials bloom the next summer, advancing the blooming season a year. Annuals should have a slight covering of straw in extreme weather; tender perennials should be carried through the winter in the house.

For Full Descriptions, See Annual Catalog. HARDY AND HALF HARDY ANNUALS.

ASTER.—Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.; ¼ oz. 50c.
Ostrich Plume, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 25c.
Peony Flowered.—Pure White, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 25c.; Mixed colors, pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 20c.
Simple's Branching.—Pure white, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 25c. Mixed colors, pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 20c.
Victoria.—Pure white, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 25c. Mixed colors, pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 20c.
Comet.—Pure white, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 25c. Mixed colors, pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 20c.
Giant Comet, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 25c.
Ray and Unicorn Asters.—Each, pkt. 10c.
German Quilled or China, pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 25c.
ABRONIA.—For rockeries; pkt. 5c.
ACROCLINUM.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 30c.
AGERATUM.—Pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 15c.; oz. 25c.
ALONSOA.—Pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 25c.
ALSYSSUM.—Sweet, pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 15c.; oz. 25c. Little Gem, pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.
AMARANTHUS.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
BALSAM.—Pure white, pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.
CACALIA.—Pkt. 3c.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c.
CALENDULA.—Mixed colors, pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
CALLIOPSIS.—Golden Wave, pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c. Mixed colors, pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
CANDYTUFT.—Empress, pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; White Rocket, pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c. Mixed colors, pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

CATCHFLY.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
CENTAUREA.—Cyanus, pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
CENTRANTHUS.—Pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 15c.
CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Evening Star, pkt. 10c. Morning Star, pkt. 10c. Mixed Varieties, pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
CLARKIA.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
COCKSCOMB.—Tall Mixed, pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 20c. Dwarf Mixed, pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 30c. Plum'd Varieties, mixed, pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 20c.
ESCHOLTZIA.—Pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 15c.; oz. 25c.
GAILLARDIA.—Lorenziana, pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c. Mixed Colors, pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
GILIA.—Pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 15c.
GLOBE AMARANTH.—Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.
GOSETIA.—Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.
HELICHRYSUM.—Pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 25 c.
HIBISCUS.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
KOCHIA or BURNING BUSH.—Pkt. 10c.
LARKSPUR.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.
MARIGOLD.—African and French, each, pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.
MARVEL OF PERU.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.
MIGNONETTE.—Sweet, pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c. Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.; oz. 50c. Goliath, pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 25c. Defiance, Matchet, Golden Queen and Crimson Giant, each, pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 15c.
NASTURTIUM.—Separate Colors, pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c. Mixed Colors, pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 20c. Wood's Peerless Mixtures, pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.

NEMOPHILA.—Pkt. 3c.
NICOTIANA SANDERÆ.—Pkt. 7c.
NIGELLA.—Pkt. 3c.
PHLOX.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 50c.; Dwarf Mixed, pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 25c. Star and Fringed, pkt. 7c.; ½ oz. 20c. Grandiflora Phlox, Separate Colors, white, scarlet, yellow, dark purple and striped, each, pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 30c.; ½ oz. 50c. Grandiflora, Mixed Colors, pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c.
POPPY.—Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 20c.; oz. 35 c. Special Single Mixture and Special Double Mixture, each, pkt. 7c.; ½ oz. 15c.; oz. 25c. Striped Japanese, pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c. Shirley, pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 15c. Tulip, pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 20c. Carnation Flowered and Peony Flowered, each, pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
PRIMROSE.—Evening, pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.
SCABIOSA.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.
VIRGINIAN STOCK.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
WALLFLOWER.—Annual, pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 20c.
ZINNIA.—Double Mixed, pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 15c.; oz. 25c. Grandiflora Mixed, pkt. 7c.; oz. 40c. Crisp and Curley and Miniature, each, pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 25c. Curled and Crested, pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 20c. Tom Thumb, pkt. 7c.; ½ oz. 25c. Striped or Zebra, pkt. 7c.; ½ oz. 20c.
WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE, pkt. 3c. oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.

HARDY PERENNIALS and BIENNIALS.

ANTIRRHINUM.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 40c.
AQUILEGIA.—Double and Single, each, pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 15c.
CALLIOPSIS.—Lanceolata, pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.
CANTERBURY BELLS.—Single, pkt. 3c.; ¼ oz. 15c. Double, pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 20c. Calycanthema, pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 25c.
CARNATION.—Mixed, pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 25c. oz. 75c. Finest German Double Mixed, pkt. 15c. Marguerite, pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 30c. Chabaud's Perpetual, pkt. 20c.
CENTAUREA.—Margarita, pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 20c.
CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Japanese, pkt. 10c.
DAISY, DOUBLE.—Pure white, pkt. 7c. Mixed Colors, pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 40c.

DAISY.—Shasta, pkt. 10c.
DIANTHUS OR PINK.—Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks, pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 20c.; oz. 50c. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks, pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 40c. Snowdrift, Ragged Ranger and Princess Pinks, each, pkt. 10c. Fireball, pkt. 5c. Double China, pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 15c. Double Japan, pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
DIGITALIS.—Pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 15c.
ESCHOLTZIA.—Bush, pkt. 10c.
FORGET-ME-NOT.—Mixed, pkt. 3c.; oz. 40c. Eliza Fonrobert, pkt. 7c.; oz. 60c.
GAILLARDIA.—Grandiflora, pkt. 7c.; oz. 35c.

HOLLYHOCK.—Double Mixed, pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 20c. Allegheny, pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 35c. Double Everblooming, pkt. 10c. Single Everblooming, pkt. 7c.
LARKSPUR.—Perennial, pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.
LYCHNIS.—Pkt. 3c.; ½ oz. 15c.
PENTSTEMON.—Pkt. 5c.
PHLOX.—Hardy, pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 35c.
POPPY.—Iceland, pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 20c.; oz. 65c. Oriental, pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 40c.
PYRETHRUM.—Pkt. 3c.; ¼ oz. 20c.
ROSE CAMPION.—Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.
STOKESIA CYANEA.—Pkt. 10c.
SWEET WILLIAM.—Single Mixed, pkt. 3c.; oz. 30c. Double Mixed, pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 20c.

TENDER PERENNIALS.

ABUTILON.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 10c.
BEGONIA.—Vernon, pkt. 10c. Rex, pkt. 25c.
CALCEOLARIA.—Pkt. 25c.
CINERARIA.—Pkt. 25c.
CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.—Pkt. 10c.
FERNS.—Mixed varieties, pkt. 15c.
FUCHSIA.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 15c.

GERANIUM.—Zonale, pkt. 7c. Apple Scented, pkt. 20c.
GLOXINIA.—Mixed colors, pkt. 25c.
HELIOTROPE.—White, pkt. 7c. Blue, pkt. 7c. Lemoines Giant, pkt. 10c. Mixed Colors, pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 20c.
OXALIS.—Mixed colors, pkt. 5c.
PRIMROSE.—Chinese, pkt. 20c.

VINCA.—Rosea and Alba, each, pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 25c. Mixed Colors, pkt. 3c.; ¼ oz. 20c.
VIOLET.—White, pkt. 10c. Blue, pkt. 10c. Mixed Colors, pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 40c.
WALLFLOWER.—Single Mixed, pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c. Double Mixed, pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 50c.

BONORA.—A highly concentrated fertilizer for plants, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees. Invigorates the plants and improves the growth. Contains an abundance of active plant food in a condensed form. Package making 56 pints, 25 cts.; postage paid, 30 cts. Package making 28 gallons, 50 cts.; postage paid, 65 cts.; 5-lb package, makes 140 gallons, \$2.50.

STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD.—Takes the place of liquid manure. Starts the plants into healthy and vigorous growth, makes them bloom luxuriantly, and drives insects and worms from the soil. In tablet form, odorless, non-injurious, clean and easy to handle. Trial box, 10 cts., postpaid; large box, 25 cts., postpaid.

From.....

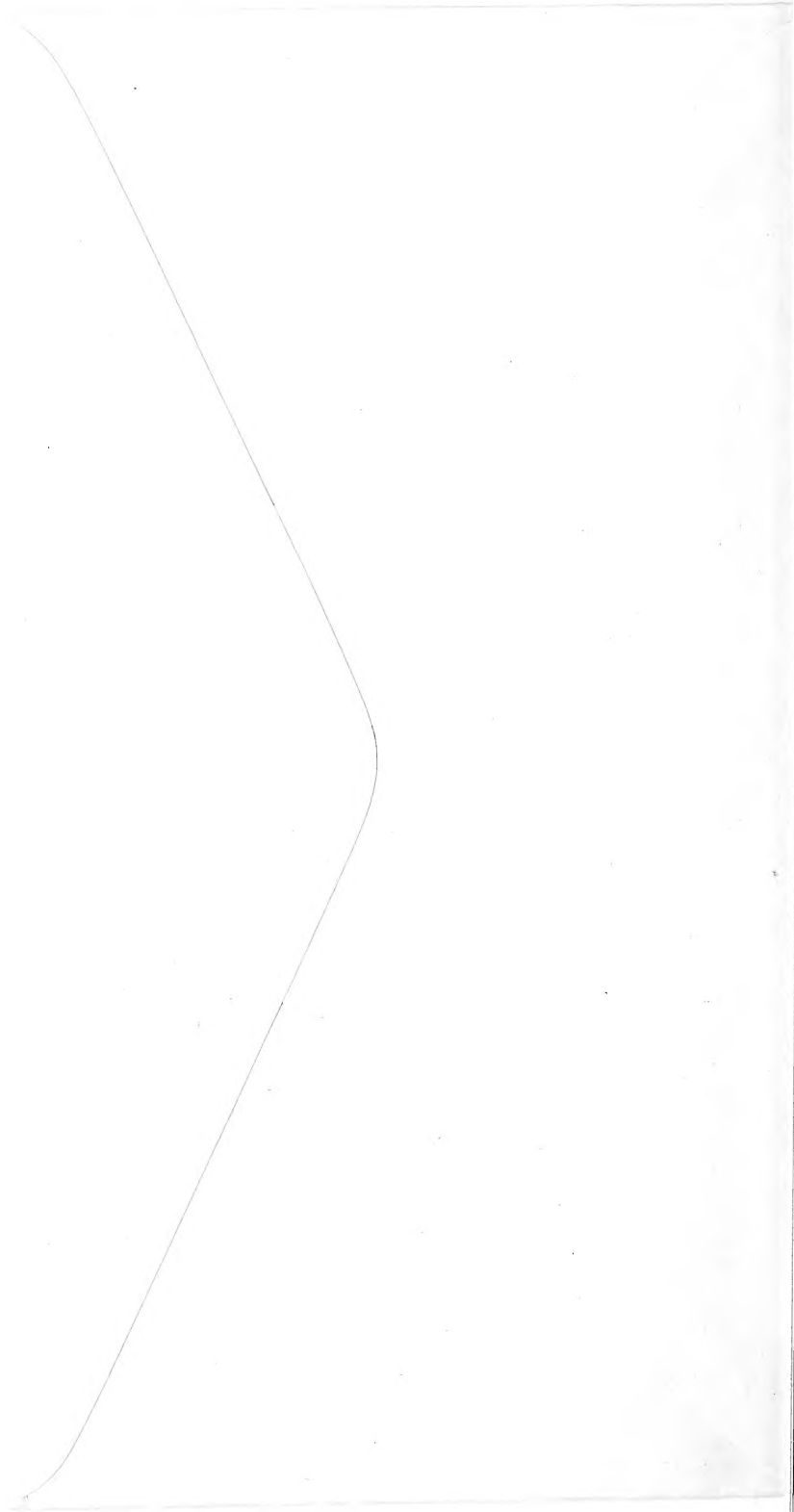
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T. W. Wood & Sons,

Seed Growers and Merchants,

P. O. Box 922.

Richmond, Va.



Wood's Royal Pansies, Sow in the Fall for the best and largest bloom.

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being to secure variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Pansies do best in a rich, moist soil and cool location.

WOOD'S ROYAL MIXTURE.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$3.00.

WOOD'S EXHIBITION MIXTURE.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by the eminent pansy specialists in Germany and France, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms will average $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some 5 spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety of markings and colors. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

WOOD'S SUPERB FRILLED.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions and is very fine. Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

ODIER, or BLOTCHED.—A magnificent strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed flowers; on each of the petals is a clearly defined blotch. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

TRIMARDEAU, LARGE FLOWERED.—A distinct and beautiful strain of the richest and most varied shades. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

LARGE FLOWERING MIXED.—All colors and styles of bloom; a first rate mixture. Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

SEPARATE COLORS.

Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00; any 10 pkts, your selection for 40 cts.

CARDINAL.—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

EMPEROR FREDERICK.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.—Ultramarine-blue, with violet eye.

FAIRY QUEEN.—Sky blue; pure white border.

FAUST, or KING OF THE BLACKS.—Very dark, almost black.

FIRE KING.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

GOLD-MARGINED.—Very rich mahogany brown, bordered with golden yellow.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

LIGHT BLUE.—Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.

METEOR.—Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold.

SILVER-EDGED.—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

SNOW QUEEN.—Beautiful large pure white.

STRIPED AND BLOTCHED.—Very brilliant; large flower.

WHITE, BLACK CENTER.—Very fine and distinct.

YELLOW.—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.



Sweet Peas, Fall plantings give earliest blooms and a longer blooming season.

In November or December plant 4 to 6 inches deep, giving slight protection, and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and yield an abundance of bloom earlier and longer than if planted in the spring. Use plenty of well-rotted manure and don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you pick them, the longer and better they will bloom.

We have discarded from our list all except the very choicest of each color, from pure white to deepest maroon, so as to avoid a long and confusing list. Our prices are low, but were we to charge many times more the stocks could not be better.

THE BEST SWEET PEAS.

Separate Colors

Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid.
Any ten packets for 25 cts.
Any five ounces for 30 cents.

Aurora.—White, flaked with orange-salmon; large flower.

Blanche Ferry.—Standard deep pink, wings nearly pure white.

Captain of the Blues.—Nearly true blue; flowers large.

Coccinea.—Bright rich cherry red.

Countess of Lathom.—A very pretty and delicate cream-pink.

Dainty.—Large, pure white, edges tinted pink.

Dorothy Eckford.—Pure white, extra large.

Duke of Sutherland.—Purplish maroon, wings violet-indigo.

Emily Henderson.—Large clear pure white; early.

Flora Norton.—The best clear light blue.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—Splendid primrose-yellow; extra large.

Jeanie Gordon.—Large bright rose standard, shaded cream.

King Edward VII.—The best dark red.

Lady Grisel Hamilton.—Best of all lavender varieties.

Lord Roseberry.—Rosy magenta; fine form, very free flowering.

Lottie Eckford.—White, edges of both standard and wings a clear heliotrope blue.

Lovely.—Beautiful shade of soft shell pink.

Mont Blanc.—The best forcing sort; pure white, good size, bears profusely.

Miss Wilmot.—Richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; very large flower.

Mrs. Collier.—Rich primrose; large flower.

Navy Blue.—Standard brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet.

Othello.—Deep maroon. The best dark sort; of fine form.

Prima Donna.—Exquisite soft pink; large flower, profuse bloomer.

Prince of Wales.—Bright deep rose; a grand flower.

Stella Morse.—Deep cream, shading to primrose.

Venus.—Soft buff-pink; standard shaded rosy pink.

Glady's Unwin—The finest pink in existence; large bold flower, with open, round, prettily waved standards. Fully 75 per cent. of the flower stems yield four blooms each. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Bush Sweet Peas—A bush of half-dwarf form of sweet peas, midway in growth between the running and Cupid sorts. They are of perfect bush form, 15 to 18 inches high, and produce a mass of bloom at the top of the plant. Require no support when grown in rows, but single plants should be staked. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Cupid Sweet Peas—Distinct as possible from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high; spreading out and forming a mass $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet across. Of very neat, compact bushy habit, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses.

White Cupid.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Pink Cupid.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.

Cupid, Mixed Colors.—Contains all the known colors and varieties of Cupids, and in many respects is like our Special Mixture of tall varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

SWEET PEA MIXTURES.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXTURE.—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be ordered, for diversity of color, size of flowers and beauty of forms, no other mixture can possibly surpass our "Special Mixed." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

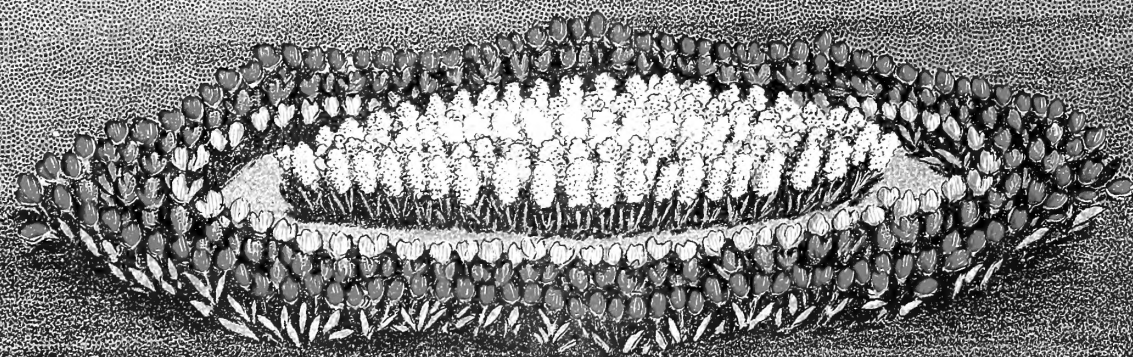
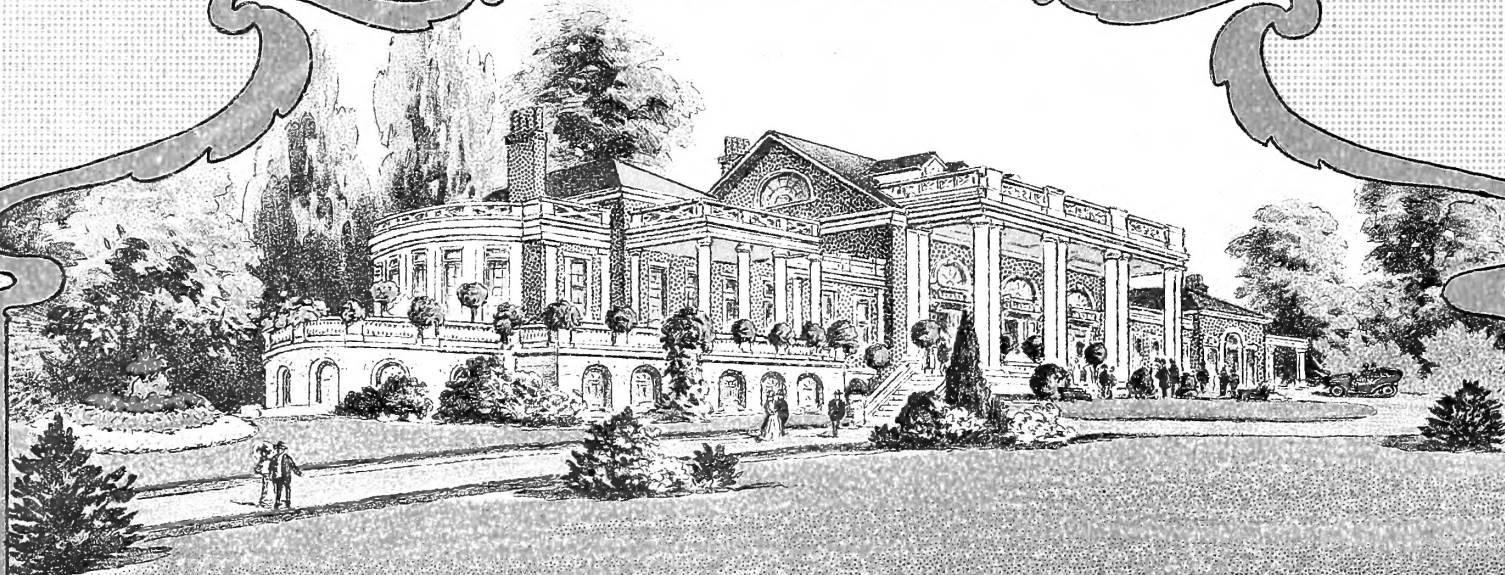
Large Flowering Mixed.—A very good mixture containing all the older varieties, and will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Double Sweet Peas.—Have divided or multiplied standards, sometimes three and even four, each as large as a single blossom. About 75 per cent. come double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

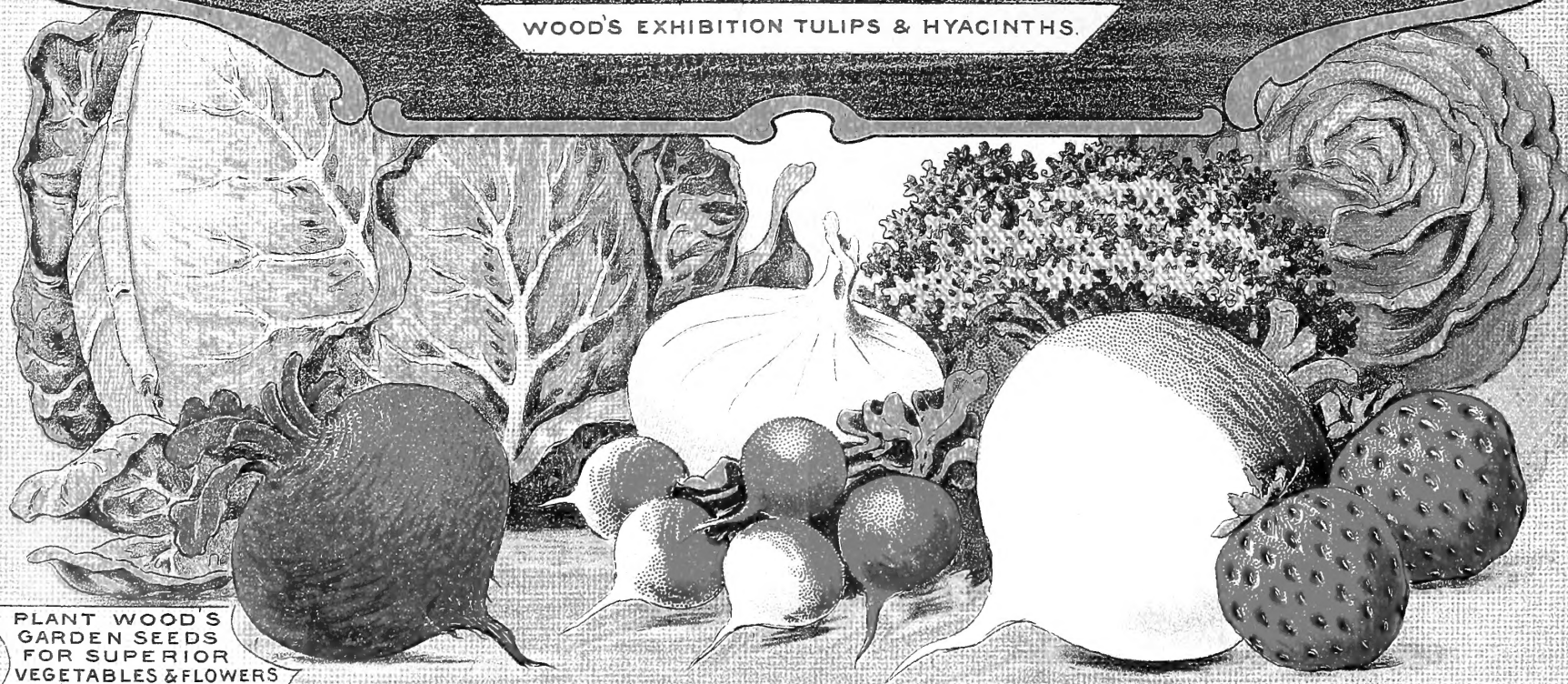
Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

RICHMOND'S NEW COUNTRY CLUB,

WOOD'S LAWN & GRASS SEEDS USED ON THE LAWNS & GOLF LINKS.



WOOD'S EXHIBITION TULIPS & HYACINTHS.



PLANT WOOD'S
GARDEN SEEDS
FOR SUPERIOR
VEGETABLES & FLOWERS

T.W. WOOD & SONS, RICHMOND, VA.

WOOD'S TRADE MARK BRAND OF FARM SEEDS
ARE THE BEST QUALITIES OBTAINABLE.